FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 APRIL 1985

4 April Middle East & South Asia Review

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Baghdad radio, announced that Iraq will resume shelling "all Iranian cities" within range of Iraqi rockets after 0700 GMT on 4 April and advised residents to evacuate the cities. This followed a 3 April "destructive raid" on Tehran by Iraqi planes, according to an official statement carried by the radio. An Iranian War Information Headquarters statement cited by IRNA countered by maintaining that the 3 April raid on Tehran was "unsuccessful" and by threatening "retaliation" if Iraq renewed its attacks on Iranian cities.

Sudan

AFP noted that telephone and telex links with Khartoum were still out on 4 April and all Cairo-Khartoum flights were canceled the same day, according to Beirut radio.

In a related development, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* cited by KUNA, denied having any intention of intervening to support President Ja'far Numayri. Mubarak added that Egypt will not intervene unless Sudan "becomes exposed to external danger."

Lebanon

The IDF spokesman denied that Israel is planning to transfer the prisoners who have been taken to Israel back to a new detention camp in Lebanon, affirming that they will be released "eventually" when the security situation in Lebanon warrants this, according to the Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, the Israeli evacuation is proceeding at a "highly accelerated pace" and the IDF will withdraw from "dozens" of Shi'ite villages and towns in the "very near" future, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* disclosed.

Jordan

The AFP Paris office received a phone call from an unidentified caller claiming the "Black September" movement was behind the attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Rome on 3 April, Paris Radio Monte Carlo reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Meets Egyptian Opposition Official in Tunis

LD032057 Kuwait KUNA in English 1821 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis, April 3 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat conferred here Wednesday with leader of the Egyptian opposition Nationalist Progressive Unionist Grouping Khalid Muhya al-Din. The Palestine news agency, WAFA, reported that the discussions tackled latest Mideast political developments. They discussed the situation resulting from the ongoing Israeli-Phalangist bombardment of Palestinian refugee camps in south Lebanon and the southern Lebanese city of Sidon, WAFA added.

Qaddumi Receives UN Media Mission in Tunis

JN031833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, met in Tunis yesterday with the UN media mission which comprises 12 journalists who represent media in Brazil, France, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Romania, Senegal, Spain, the UK, and the United States. WAFA said that Brother Abu al-Lutf explained to the mission the current conditions and situation of Palestinian struggle. He asserted the PLO's adherence to the objectives of the just and legitimate Palestinian struggle to achieve their rights to return, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian state on the national Palestinian soil.

Fatah Revolutionary Council Resumes Session

JN031720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The Fatah Revolutionary Council continues its session, which began in Tunis yesterday, in the presence of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and Fatah Central Committee members. The Revolutionary Council completed its discussions and approved the projected internal organizational issues on its agenda. The council also followed up with great concern the developments in the serious situation that resulted from the brutal attacks by the fascist, isolationist forces and the Zionist enemy forces for the 6th successive day in their attempts to deal a blow to the heroic resistance's steadfastness in 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camps, in the heroic city of Sidon, and in other areas of southern Lebanon.

The Fatah Revolutionary Council will resume its meeeting today, Wednesday, to complete discussions and approval of all the political and military issues in light of the current developments in both the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas.

West Bank Figures Support Salvation Front

JN040806 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The establishment of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] continues to win large-scale positive responses within the Arab masses inside the occupied territory. In a statement last night, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said that Palestinian figures who are well known for their patriotic stands in confronting the occupation have taken a strong position and expressed decisive support for the PNSF and its rejection of the Amman liquidatory agreement and its partners. Meanwhile, national organizations and trade unions have expressed support for the PNSF in a form of national consensus on the need to reject the destructive Amman agreement and the subsequent capitulationist moves that followed it.

Bassam al-Shak'ah, the legitimate mayor of Nabulus, has asserted that the formation of the PNSF has become necessary especially after the Amman [Palestine National] Council, which all the national Palestinian factions reject, and following the political agreements and moves that followed it. He said that this move is a new vital appeal for reunifying the PLO, protecting it, and adhering to it as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He added that the establishemnt of this front backs the resistance to the Israeli occupation and deals a blow to the strategic relations with the U.S. imperialist policy, which is hostile to Arab rights. Al-Shak'ah called for immediate return to serious revolutionary work in order to confront moves by some capitulationist figures in the occupied territories and foil the moves for negotiations with the United States — negotiations which are considered to be a prelude for direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy.

Lawyer Bashir al-Khayri said: The PNSF was established to firmly confront the rightist sellout line and preserve the PLO's legitimacy and exclusive representation. The PNSF will confront and defeat all the threats that are besetting the Palestinian national cause, foil the deviationist trend and its symbols, and restore the PLO to its anti-imperialist and antireactionary line.

Ma'mun al-Sayyid, former editor in chief of *AL-FAJR* newspaper, said that the establishemnt of the PNSF was aimed at confronting the U.S. plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

Khalil Khayr, deputy mayor of Bayt Sahur, expressed support for this front and its aims in order to defeat deviation. 'Abd al-Rahman al-Natshah, Ahmad al-'Awdah, and 'Umar Yasin expressed their support for the front, saying that it is an effective, decisive answer to the deviationist line.

PLO Reacts to EEC Stand on Palestinians, PLO

JN031828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The EEC countries concluded their meetings in Brussels yesterday, ignoring any reference to the Palestinian people, their rights, and the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. An official PLO source has made the following statement:

In 1980, the EEC countries issued the Venice Declaration, which stressed in clear political terms the Palestinian people's inalienable right to their homeland, a declaration which the PLO then considered an advanced formula for the enthusiastic European stand and as a move toward the beginning of a just solution to the Middle East conflict; a move representated by recognizing our people's inalienable rights, including their right to establish

their independent Palestinian state, and by calling for the unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory.

However, as a result of continued pressure and blackmail by successive U.S. administrations, the European stand no longer represented the issues of justice and truth, and ignored our people's rights and the PLO, despite the support of many European countries and leaders for the PLO's position and effective role in the Middle East as a main party to the formula of peace and war.

Thus, after the Luxembourg statement, the Salzburg statement, and many other statements by certain European countries, the European stand has once again returned to what it was — subservient to the U.S. policy that is in complete alliance with the Israeli aggression and occupation, which in turn disavows our Palestinian people's rights and which is hostile to the PLO.

The recent ambiguous European statement, which ignored the Palestinian people, their rights, and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is an unpleasant sign of the European stand, which has become subservient to the policies of the U.S. Administration and ignores the basic problems in the Middle East, which can only be resolved by resolving the Palestine cause and achieving the Palestinian people's rights.

This continued European disregard for the rights of our people and nation will harm Europe's reputation and interests in the Middle East, because Europe's interests and people are linked to this region. Additionally, Europe assumes a historical responsibility toward achieving the rights that were squandered and violated by its colonialist policy toward the people and countries in the region since the beginning of this century. Correcting the course of this policy by supporting justice and truth is now one of the main duties of European policy.

Further on Reaction

LD031649 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tunis, 3 Apr (APS) — An official information source in the Palestine Liberation Organization underlined the retraction in the Venice Declaration recorded in the European posture, after the publication of the statement concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict at the end of the meetings of the countries of the European Common Market, which concluded their work in Brussels last Sunday.

The source has noted the return of Europe to its former position "following an addendum to the limitless biased American policy for Israeli aggression and occupation, which always disregards the Palestinian people's rights, and which is blatantly hostile to the Palestine Liberation Organization."

The same source has stressed that "the recent European statement resorting to ambiguous forms [words indistinct] by ignoring a reference to the Palestinian people and their rights and by not referring to the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole legitimate representative, is an ill-conceived initiative of Europe which has begun to adopt in an obedient and subservient form the U.S. Administration's policy, without considering the basic issues in the Middle East represented in the Palestine question, the basic rights of its people, and the fundamental key for resolving it in a just and lasting manner."

The source went on to add that there is no need to repeat that Europe's continuing pursuit of this policy, disregarding the rights of our people and nation, will greatly harm Europe's prestige and interests in the Middle East because (?Europe's) interests are greatly linked with this region.

Moreover, Europe bears a historic responsibility for putting right the course which its colonial policy followed and which violated the people's and the countries of the region since the beginning of this century.

The Palestinian information source stated, finally, that correcting the course of this policy in the direction of supporting right and justice is one of the priorities of European policy, particularly at this stage.

Joint Forces Carry Out Operation in South Lebanon

JN031837 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Yesterday, heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces attacked with automatic weapons and rockets a Zionist military patrol in Al-Burghuliyah in occupied southern Lebanon. A jeep was destroyed, another was damaged, and their occupants were killed or wounded. The Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but did not disclose his losses. He said his forces surrounded the area and launched large-scale search-and-arrest campaigns against the heroes of the joint forces. But all this was in vain.

BAHRAIN

UN Secretary General Arrives in Manama 4 Apr

GF041124 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Manama, 4 Apr (WAKH) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Manama today from Muscat on a 2-day visit to Bahrain within a tour of a number of GCC countries. During the visit, de Cuellar will hold talks with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah on current developments in the Gulf region, particularly those relating to the Iraq-Iran war and ways of ending it.

The talks also will deal with the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, and the Lebanese crisis, in addition to the scopes of cooperation between Bahrain and the United Nations.

On his arrival, he was received by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; and the directors of UN offices in Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Saudi Envoy Delivers Message on Talks With UN Head

LD031532 Kuwait KUNA in English 1309 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 3 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Wednesday [3 April] received a message from Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal. The message was delivered by the Saudi ambassador here, Shaykh Muhammad Fahd al-'Isa during a meeting today with Sheikh Sabah.

Following the meeting, Sheikh Sabah told the press that the message dealt with results of the recent talks in Riyadh between the Saudi foreign minister and U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

UK's Luce on Gulf War, Arab-Israeli Issue

GF041114 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Richard Luce, yesterday ruled out the possibility of EEC trade sanctions against Iran. Dismissing sanctions as "counter-productive," he said that some contact with Iran was better than no contact at all.

Luce told a press conference in Kuwait at the end of a three-day visit to the country that Britain was trying to encourage trade with Iraq while maintaining normal commercial ties with Iran. And he noted that while London was providing credit facilities to Baghdad in its efforts to boost bilateral trade, the same facilities were not made available to Tehran.

Luce denied reports that Britain was selling offensive weapons to either party in the Gulf war, saying London "will only sell equipment which we are quite sure in our mind could not be used to exacerbate the war." He said the deep sea replenishment ship, the *Khark*, which Britain recently released to Iran "cannot, in our view, be used in an offensive sense."

Luce, who has departmental responsibility for the Middle East, said Britain was deeply concerned over the recent escalation in the war and the attacks on civilian targets.

Luce said during his talks with Kuwaiti officials he had emphasised Britain's desire to do what it could "at the bilateral level, in conjunction with our EEC partners, and most importantly at the United Nations, to tackle the short-term problems of the appallingly high human casualties, while at the same time continuing our search for a lasting solution to this terrible conflict."

During his visit, Luce had talks with HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah, the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, and the Defence and Finance ministers.

Turning to the Arab-Israeli conflict, which he described as a "running sore," Luce said he was optimistic about the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded in February. He saw the accord as a "useful foundation for a solution" and an important step forward in the peace process.

On the situation in Lebanon, he said Britain welcomed the Israeli withdrawal, and believed that a swift pullout was in the interests of both the Israelis and the people of Lebanon. He said Britain was deeply concerned about Israel's so-called "Iron Fist Policy" which had claimed the lives of hundreds of innocent people.

Luce left Kuwait last night for Qatar on the second and final leg of his Gulf tour.

OMAN

Further Reportage on 'Ra'd' Maneuvers

GF031451 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Muscat, 3 Apr (QNA) — The "Ra'd" military maneuvers, conducted by the Omani infantry forces and the Air Force — which is the biggest maneuver ever conducted by the Omani Armed Forces — begins today.

The maneuver includes 10,000 troops and 3,000 military vehicles, in addition to a number of warplanes of the Omani Air Force. The maneuvers are being held to give the infantry and Air Force the opportunity to achieve the ability required to direct joint ground and aerial operations. It will also concentrate on a number of important mobilization problems, such as the control of the forward air defense. It will allow the senior leadership to put their leadership skills to practice and to assume more skills.

The maneuver — being conducted 180 km from Muscat — is being directed under the assumption that Oman has a border conflict with a country with the assumed name of "Marmul" which has renewed its demands for the oil wells discovered recently in a region within the Omani territories with the assumed name of "Brazman." The enemy country has threatened to use force if necessary. It is currently conducting an

exercise in a region with the assumed name of "Qurun al Qayayn."

The exercise includes three brigades and one air wing supported by an offense battalion carried by helicopters and a unit of the special forces. The enemy country "Marmul" will be ready for rapid deployment and seize the oil wells in "Brazman." The region of the maneuver consists of flat pebble plains interspersed with sand hills, a low chain of mountain, and valleys spanning from north to south, some of which are difficult to cross.

The mission of the infantry forces is to participate in the operations of the camouflage forces, the battle of the guard forces, the initial defensive battle, battles against infilteration, against any offensive, the operation of retreat and attack, killing [words indistinct], the operations by the helicopters, and collect analyze, and distribute information about the expected battle with the enemy, the administration and requirements plans, resupply, and the communication of the mobile defense.

The mission of the Air Force is to conduct the air defense, support the infantry forces, provide supplies to the battlefield within 24 hours, combine the air defense with the infantry forces, control and pass information between the command and the control center of the infantry forces, participate in all communication operations ground-to-ground and ground-to-air, and vice versa, organize a wide mobilization operation, and refuel warplanes in the battlefield.

A number of military experts from fraternal and friendly countries were invited to the maneuvers, which will continue for 1 week, so as to evaluate the results of these maneuvers.

GCC Secretary General Departs Sultanate 3 Apr

GF031515 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah left the country this morning after a visit to the Sultanate lasting a few days, during which he held talks with a number of high-ranking officials and attended the "Ra'd" military exercises.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Departs Oman 3 Apr

GF030752 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou left the country today at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to the Sultanate. During the visit he held official talks with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah. The talks revolved around bilateral relations and means of developing them, in addition to current developments in the Middle East.

During his visit to the Sultanate, the foreign minister also met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and discussed with him the Cypriot issue and efforts being exerted to solve it. The Cypriot foreign minister was seen off by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi and the honorary Cypriot consul to the Sultanate, in addition to other officials at the Foreign Ministry.

Further Reportage on Visit of Perez de Cuellar

Talks Begin 3 Apr

GF031509 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The official session of talks between Oman, led by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, the minister of state for foreign affairs, and the United Nations, led by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, was held at the Al-Ghubrah guest house this morning.

Representing Oman was Sayf ibn Hamad al-Battashi, Foreign Ministry undersecretary; Ambassador Salim ibn Hasan Makki, chief of conferences and international organizations; Ambassador Sa'ud ibn Salim al-'Ansi, permanent Omani representative to the United Nations; and 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad al-Zahab, chief of the office of the minister of state for foreign affairs. The United Nations was represented by the members of the delegation accompanying his excellency the guest.

The talks dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian war, the situation in the Middle East, and current international issues.

Received by Sultan Qabas

GF031656 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received at the Al-Sib palace today UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who is currently visiting the country. The meeting was attended by Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Sa'ud Salim Hasan al-'Ansi, Oman's permanent representative to United Nations.

Concludes Visit 4 Apr

GF041020 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Muscat, 4 Apr (WAKH) — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar left Muscat today for Manama following a 3-day official visit to the Sultanate of Oman. During the visit, De Cuellar met with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. He also held talks with Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs.

QATAR

UK's State Minister Meets With Officials 3 Apr

GF031204 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Summary] Richard Luce, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, today met with Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state

for foreign affairs; Sharidah Jabran al-Ka'bi, Qatari ambassador to Britain; and Julian Walker, British ambassador in Doha. They reviewed developments in the Gulf region, the current situation in the Middle East, and bilateral relations.

He also met with Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, crown prince and defense minister. They reviewed the situation in the Gulf region in particular, and in the Arab region in general. They also discussed bilateral relations.

A meeting was held with Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of finance and oil. In a statement to QNA, the British minister stated that they exchanged views on the international energy situation, oil development, and bilateral relations. The British minister described his meeting with the minister of finance and oil as fruitful.

In addition, he met with Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations. They also discussed a number of issues of mutual concern including the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

Bangladesh President Ershad Leaves 2 Apr

LD031538 Riyadh SPA in English 1211 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Riyadh, April 3, Spa — Bangladesh President Hussain Muhammad Ershad left here Tuesday night [2 April] for home after a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which he met with HM King Faud. He was seen off by Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy governor of Riyadh and a number of military and civil officials.

UAE

Finance Minister Receives Iranian Trade Official

GF031806 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Dubayy, 3 Apr (WAKH) — UAE Finance Minister Hamdan ibn Rashid received here today Iranian Deputy Trade Minister Taj Khosrow Taj, who is currently visiting the UAE. Areas of cooperation between the two countries in the various trade fields were discussed during their meeting.

PDRY

Chairman Comments on Relations With Oman

GF030846 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Apr (WAKH) — PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has stated that his country is working toward attaining the optimum conditions to solve the border issue with the Sultanate of Oman through fraternal dialogue. He described bilateral relations as proceeding in a normal manner.

In an interview published in the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, the Yemeni chairman accentuated that the recent changes that were effected in the PDRY's government structure "are designed to dedicate the chairman to the leadership of the state and dedicate the prime minister to the responsibilities of executing the rules." He opined that his country was subjected to foreign pressures with the aim of influencing its internal and external policies.

He refused to frankly define his country's position toward the recent Palestinian-Jordanian agreement. He just said that the PDRY will continue to support the struggle of the Palestinian people — under the PLO's leadership — and PLO unity on the basis of its political platform and the PNC resolutions, particularly "the resolutions of PNC's 16th session."

Talks With Soviet Judicial Delegation Continue

GF031731 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The official talks continue between the Ministry of Justice and Awqaf in our country and the Soviet Ministry of Justice to finish up the issues on the agenda. The second session was held at the Golden Coast Hotel today. Yemen was represented by Dr Ja'far 'Abdallah, and the Soviets were represented by Comrade Vladimir Kuzmin, deputy minister of justice. They discussed the final draft of the judicial and legal agreement between the two friendly countries.

YAR

President Receives Moroccan King's Message

GF031457 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at 1300 today Brother Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan Royal Cabinet and special envoy to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, who delivered a message from King Hassan II to the president.

The message included the king's greetings and good wishes to the president and the Yemeni people for continued progress and comfort. The message also dealt with the current Arab and international situation, threats against the Arab nation, and the means to achieve Arab solidarity to confront those threats.

During the meeting bilateral relations were reviewed. SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the president has asked the adviser to carry a message to King Hassan II. The message includes the president's greetings and good wishes to his majesty and the fraternal Moroccan people for continued progress and comfort.

Mubarak Discusses Palestinians, Sudan, Gulf Conflict

LD041056 Kuwait KUNA in English 0901 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is pessimistic of the Palestinian people ever being given the opportunity to establish an independent state. However, he would support any moves that might lead in that direction.

Those Arabs who believe an independent Palestinian state would be established are living on a hope that will be very difficult to realize. However "we shall respect and bless their steps if they have anything more than hope to go on," he said in an interview Thursday with daily *AL-SIYASAH*.

In order to attain some form of Middle East peace, the Egyptian president said that the U.S. and Israel should respond to the Palestinians desire for a peaceful solution to the situation.

In particular, Mubarak referred to the recent agreement concluded between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization which called for joint efforts to reach a settlement.

"Arabs should use this agreement to convince the U.S. to move for peace. Israel has announced that it is ready to withdraw from Arab lands for peace," he pointed out.

Although, Mubarak found, during his recent visit to Washington, that the American Administration had shown a flexible attitude towards the Palestinian cause, it must go one step further and help come up with a solution to the problem which if left unsolved could endanger the U.S. itself, Mubarak said.

He warned that because of their desperate plight, the Palestinians could be used as instrument of terrorism.

"This danger will reach the U.S., either directly or indirectly. This means that a peace settlement should be pushed forward," he stressed, adding that this process shoudl begin within the next six months during which the "Arabs should reach an agreement on peace procedures".

Meanwhile, the Egyptian leader played down his country's ties with Israel strengthened through similar connections, primarily economic, with the U.S. A clear distinction had to be made between American-Israeli ties and American-Egyptian relations, he said.

U.S. aid to Egypt could not be compared to its aid to Israel, he stressed adding that Egypt did not want to play the same role towards the U.S. as Israel played. He elaborated by saying that Egypt was trying to gain more support from the U.S. by convincing it of the importance of its ties with Cairo.

This desire, however, will not cause Egypt to be blind to Israeli aggression, he noted, saying that relations between the two countries would not be normalized until Israel withdraws from Lebanon and accepts arbitration on its continued occupation of Taba in the Sinai. Egypt withdrew its ambassador to Israel after its invasion of Lebanon and the brutal massacre at two refugee camps in the country.

During the *AL-SIYASAH* interview, the Egyptian president also touched briefly on other issues of concern to his country, in particular developments in the Sudan, the Iran-Iraq war and Lebanon.

Concerning neighbouring Sudan, where disruptions are increasing in opposition to the government of President Ja'far Numayri, Mubarak said Egypt abides by a policy of non-interference in the internal situation of any country.

"But if Sudan faces external threats we shall support it," he added.

Turning to a subject farther from home, Mubarak commented on the Gulf war which he said was being fired by "some Arab parties". He did not directly name those he was referring to other than to say that the Arab states backing Iran were doing so in order to pressure the Gulf states into giving them money.

Meanwhile, he said he remained vehemently opposed to the fighting which he said was depleting both countries resources. He called for its end and noted that Iraq had agreed to negotiate and Iran should do likewise. "This would not mean that they had given up, nor would it be insulting for them," he added.

The need for a peaceful end to the Lebanese crisis is also necessary, the Egyptian leader went on. The only solution for Lebanon was for the country to be left alone to sort out its own problems.

"As long as there are non-Lebanese military forces in Lebanon there will never be a stable situation and neighbouring countries will be affected because of terrorist actions," he concluded.

Minister Calls For Afro-Arab Meeting on Terrorism

NC031843 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) -- Egyptian Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has called for convening a conference of Arab and African interior ministers to plan joint security measures and to create an organization to deal with acts of terrorism directed against any Arab or African country.

In a statement published this afternoon in the Egyptian newspaper *AL-MASA'*, Rushdi affirmed that international terrorism, particularly Libyan terrorism, is no longer confined to any specific area. This necessitates exchanges among Arab interior ministers to confront this terrorism.

Rushdi disclosed that a Libyan organization recently uncovered in Egypt intended to form revolutionary committees in Egypt, similar to the revolutionary committees in Libya, which were then to incite the Egyptian people. He said that preliminary interrogations of the organization's members reveal that they sought training in acts of sabotage. He said that he will hold a news conference within the next few days to announce details of the Libyan terrorist organization.

Transfer of Lebanese Detainees to Israel Denounced

NC041345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A responsible Foreign Ministry source has stated that Israel's transferral of civilian Lebanese detainees from Ansar camp in southern Lebanon to Israeli territory violates international law. It is also considered a flagrant violation of provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which ban transferring civilians to the territory of an occupying power. In addition, such actions cause a worsening of the situation in Lebanon, and are contrary to the Israeli Government's declared position that it intends to quickly withdraw from Lebanon.

The source added: Regardless of their motives, Egypt denounces such acts and demands that they cease immediately. Egypt also demands that the detainees be returned to Lebanese territory, and that their basic rights be respected in accordance with international agreements.

Assembly Speaker Comments on U.S., UK Visits

NC031123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 3 Apr (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak received Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub the People's Assembly speaker, at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. Following the meeting, Al-Mahjub said that he had briefed the president on the outcome of his recent tour of the United Kingdom and the United States. He also informed the president on what he perceived to be the effect of President Mubarak's earlier visit to the United States.

The results of Mubarak's visit, Al-Mahjub said, are still appearing in a way that proves U.S. understanding of President Mubarak's views, both in terms of bilateral relations and in what concerns a Middle East solution. This understanding can be seen in the U.S. Administration's examination of economic aid to Egypt and of the assistance that the United States can provide to Egypt in other fields.

Dr al-Mahjub added that this understanding is also evident with respect to the Middle East crisis, because extensive studies of it are taking place . Al-Mahjub also noted that a conference involving U.S. ambassadors to the Middle East was held in the United States to contribute to these studies.

The People's Assembly speaker said that the views that President Mubarak put forward during his visit to the United States were also discussed during Al-Mahjub's visit. Al-Mahjub added that Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy will visit the area, possibly bringing with him ideas for a Middle East solution to discuss with all the parties.

Commenting on the continuation of Egyptian-U.S. economic talks, the People's Assembly speaker said that these talks naturally will be resumed in the future, particularly since the U.S. Congress has not yet finished debating American aid programs [words indistinct].

Regarding his visit to the United Kingdom, Al-Mahjub said that he sensed understanding with respect to the Middle East problem and sympathy for finding a peaceful solution to this problem. This was particularly noticeable after President Mubarak's visit to the United Kingdom. Al-Mahjub noted that UK Prime Minister Thatcher promised to visit Cairo. The situation in Europe generally, Al-Mahjub added, is very favorable. The European countries appreciate and support Mubarak's efforts for reaching a peaceful Middle East settlement.

Israel, U.S. Invited to Ismailia Meeting

NC041156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — MENA has learned that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has invited Israel and the United States to hold a meeting in Ismailia in the near future to resume and complete the talks held in Beersheba end of January. This invitation was extended in light of recent developmets.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,793

JN031701 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Communique No 1,793 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 April 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our Armed Forces continue to splendidly deal with the remnants of treachery and aggression. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The helicopter cavaliers continued to chase the retreating enemy remnants in the East Tigris operational sector, directing continuous, effective strikes at them. In 27 daring, heroic missions they succeeded in destroying the following hostile targets:

a. Twenty-nine infantry positions, killing everyone in them.

b. Two medium machineguns, an antiaircraft machinegun, and one mortar.

c. Six boats carrying personnel, one fortification for personnel, and a floating deck.

Having carried out their missions with high efficiency, the cavaliers returned with their helicopters safely and triumphantly.

2. In order to inflict the heaviest losses in personnel and equipment on the enemy, our forward units in the East Basra operational sector opened heavy, concentrated fire on enemy positions and personnel concentrations, causing heavy damage. They succeeded in destroying three infantry positions and two machinegun emplacements and killing one of the enemy.

3. Our forward units in the Maysan operational sector opened heavy artillery fire on enemy remnants and gun emplacements and succeeded in killing three of the enemy, destroying eight infantry positions and one medium machinegun emplacement, and burning three ammunition dumps.

4. Our forward units opened artillery and mortar fire on selected enemy positions in the Central operational sector and succeeded in killing two of the enemy, burning three vehicles, and destroying one medium machinegun.

5. The rancorous enemy shelled residential areas in Basra with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 April 1985

Iranian Cities To Be Shelled

JN031949 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Brother citizens, a military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As proven by facts and events, the Iranian regime insists on continuing its criminal aggression against our people and the security of our citizens, quite oblivious of the catastrophes befalling the Iranian peoples as a result of this foolish policy and of the heavy losses suffered by the forces it plunged in its abortive offensives against our homeland, especially the enormous losses they sustained in the recent East of Tigris epic.

The regime of the charlatans in Tehran had imagined that the assistance given to it by Zionism and its servants, the so-called Arabs, would intimidate the great Iraqi people and weaken their determination to continue their glorious struggle in defense of the land, honor, and sovereignty. These failures and their allies did not know that Iraq, thanks to the wisdom of its leadership, the courage of its men, and the destructive means it possesses, is stronger and more powerful and will continue to maintain overwhelming superiority in all battlefronts. These foolish people did not know that they will always be within our reach.

Now that the whole world has witnessed the Iranian regime's crimes against our peaceful cities, especially Baghdad, the capital of proud Iraq, and the valiant city of Basra, as well as our border towns; and now that it has been tangibly proven that the ruling clique in Iran rejects the peace efforts and insists on continuing with the aggression; and in performance of our duty toward the sovereignty of the homeland and the security of the citizens in their cities, we will resume after 12 hours from 2300 [1900 GMT] tonight our destructive rocket shelling of all Iranian cities that fall within the long range of our mighty rocket power. And, due to our sense of responsibility toward human lives in these cities, we ask their populations to immediately vacate them.

The Iranian rulers will see how the Iraqi people's willpower is embodied by inflicting just punishment on them. They will tangibly feel what Iraq can do.

We did them no wrong, but they were used to doing wrong themselves. [Koranic verse]

[Dated] 3 April 1985

Air Force Raids Tehran

JN031955 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1940 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Statement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In implementation of the great Iraqi people's decision to chase the criminal enemy inside its own territory and in response to its crimes against our homeland and its insistence on continuing aggression, the planes of our heroic Air Force carried out a destructive raid on Tehran, the capital of aggression, at 2200 [1800 GMT]. After pounding their targets with the power of justice, the valiant air eagles returned with their planes safely and triumphantly under God's care.

The criminal Iranian rulers, the advocates of backwardness and the merchants of destruction, should expect more devastating strikes at their hideouts, wherever they may be and at any time, until they abandon their erroneous, aggressive course and accept complete, undivided peace.

God is the grantor of success.

[Dated] 3 April 1985

Missile Attacks Launched

JN041157 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1138 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In implementation of the Iraqi people's decision and of our ultimatum issued yesterday evening, Wednesday, 3 April 1985, that we would use our missile power to retaliate against the Iranian regime's crimes against our cities and its insistence on continuing the war, as well as its shelling of Baghdad, Basra, and other border cities with the assistance of the nation's traitors, our brave missile force carried out destructive blows against the cities of Kermanshah and Hamadan at 1200 [0800 GMT], 1410, and 1430 today.

We tell the Iranian rulers — and let the whole world hear us — two clear facts: First, Iraq's retaliation against aggression on itscities is not only its right but its duty as well.

Second, he who insists on continuing the war must be the first to bear its consequences.

The Iranian rulers cannot go on insisting on war without bearing the brunt of this action. We will continue to make them taste the bitterness of our legitimate, decisive retaliation every day and deep inside their territory in the same manner as we made them taste bitter defeat on the battlefront. Their only option is to accept peace and submit to truth.

We seek success from God.

[Dated] 4 April 1985

UN Representative on Nation's Peace Efforts

JN040714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] New York, 4 Apr (INA) — The Iraqi permanent UN representative has stated that Iraq is endeavoring to realize comprehensive peace with Iran and not partial solutions. In an interview with the UN radio broadcast on the shortwave to all parts of the world last night, Iraq's UN Representative Riyad al-Qaysi said that experience has shown that partial or gradual solutions to the conflict with Iran cannot succeed.

Al-Qaysi said that Tariq 'Aziz' visit to the European countries is aimed at informing the international community of Iraq's stance toward the war and exposing Iran's intransigent attitude toward peace efforts and its violation of international agreements.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Ending War With Iran

JN041205 Baghdad INA in English 1115 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, April 4, INA — The Iraqi daily *AL-JUMHURIYAH* stressed today that Iraq decided through its own means to end the war with Iran and impose an overall peace on it.

In an editorial, the newspaper said Khomeyni wants the continuation of war to satisfy his narrow selfish ends and his awareness that peace is not the possible way to achieve his expansionist greeds.

The paper said that Khomeyni considers peace with Iraq as a defeat for him and his policies.

It is up to the Iranian rulers now either to choose peace or war. If they want war, then they cannot have it on their own terms, the paper concluded.

Agriculture Minister Returns From Visit to Egypt

JN040717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0654 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, Iraqi minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, returned to Baghdad today after a 5-day visit to Egypt during which he signed an agricultural cooperation protocol. He also held talks with Egyptian officials on agricultural cooperation between the two countries and means of bolstering it.

Al-Masri Returns From Surprise Visit to Romania

JN041216 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri returned to Amman last night following a surprise visit to Bucharest during which he delivered a message from His Majesty King Husayn to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. PETRA has learned that the message is about the progress of investigations concerning the criminal who perpetrated the 4 December terrorist incident in Bucharest that resulted in the martyrdom of the late 'Azmi al-Mufti, the former Jordanian counsellor at the Jordanian Embassy there.

PETRA added that Jordan has affirmed its great interest in following up the progress of the investigation concerning the perpetrator of the criminal act in order to discover who planned this act, as there is an increasing need to end international terrorism and the cowardly acts that are aimed against innocent diplomats.

'Black September' Claims Attack on Rome Embassy

JN031420 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The AFP Paris office has received a phone call from an unidentified caller saying that the Black September organization was behind this morning's attack on the Jordanian Embassy in Rome. The caller said that the organization will continue to strike at Jordanian Government interests and warned the Italian authorities against harming organization fighters.

'Arar Makes Statement on Agreement With PLO

JN031259 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1235 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] London, 3 Apr (INA) — Jordanian Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar has affirmed that all the clauses of Palestinian-Jordanian agreement have been announced. In a statement to *AL-MAJALLAH* magazine today, he added that the agreement pursues two lines: The first involves relations between the PLO and Jordan, an internal issue that is decided by Jordan and the PLO. The second is an international move and calls for convening an international conference to be attended by all the international parties concerned, including the PLO. He also said that the second part of the agreement is derived from the Arab summit conference in Fes and that all Arab countries have responded to it with the exception of Syria and Libya.

USSR Union Delegation Concludes 8-Day Visit

JN040903 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Apr 85 p 18

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — The USSR State Institution Workers Union delegation left Amman following an 8-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, the delegation held talks with the administrative committee of the Federation of Workers in Jordanian Banks, Insurance, and Accounting, and visited tourist and historical sites in the Kingdom. At the conclusion of the delegation's visit, a statement was issued affirming solidarity with the Arab peoples and the Palestinian Arab people. The statement denounced the arbitrary measures and violence that the Israeli forces are practicing in Lebanon, asked for withdrawal of these forces, and called for ending the bloody war between Iran and Iraq by peaceful means. The two sides stressed the need for promoting bilateral relations to bolster friendship and understanding between the two countries. The guest delegation was led by (Boris Makarov), chairman of the committee of the USSR State Institution Workers Union in Moscow.

$110 Million Barter Agreement Signed With Egypt

JN031347 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Apr 85 p 3

[By Sa'd G. Hattar, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — A $110 million barter agreement has been signed in Amman between Jordan and Egypt. The agreement includes a one million tonne purchase from the Jordanian South Cement Company (SCC) to be exported to Egypt in June 1985, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Egyptian Nasr Export, import company Kamal Hilali said Monday. In an interview with the *JORDAN TIMES*, before leaving for Cairo, Mr. Hilali said the cement contract is expected to see the light within two months, after organising payment through banks to be accredited for the purpose. Commenting on the price of Jordanian cement, Mr. Hilali said: "The prices are 10 per cent more than international cement prices, however the high quality of Jordanian cement makes up for the difference in price."

Speaking about means of transporting the cement to Egypt, Mr. Hilali said that a feasibility study has been conducted and the solution is to provide a bulk storage, loading and shipping facilities at Aqaba port, to be equipped by the Jordanian side. Bulk cement will be transported through trucks to be prepared and packed on board the bulk carrier and the cement sacks will be discharged at Suez, he said.

Approximately 75,000 tonnes are due to be exported per month with an average of 3,000 tonnes a day taking into account a month of 25 working days, he added. The SCC declined to comment on the cement contract.

The agreement also provides for an exchange of pharmaceutical products on reciprocal basis between the two countries. In this regard, a Jordanian delegation is due to leave to Cairo this month to conduct talks aimed to define the drugs and products to be exchanged via this contract, Mr. Hilali said. Egypt has 18 pharmaceutical factories and it is also known that Egypt represents an inviting market for imported medical products, he added.

Among the products to be exported to Egypt is aluminium flouride, while the Jordanian market will receive Egyptian rice, aluminium ingots, vegetables and industrial materials.

Mr. Hilali voiced hope that this one-year agreement would be the "cornerstone of new era in bilateral trade relations between the two countries and that it would boost trade exchange and promote economic cooperation between Jordan and Egypt."

Cabinet Session Discusses South, Teacher's Demands

Al-Jumayyil Calls For Unity

NC031658 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has declared that the unity of Lebanon begins by uniting the hearts of the people. This unity is stronger than guns and military force. He affirmed that dealing with the Lebanese situation on a sectarian basis will destroy Lebanon. He described the deteriorating situation in Sidon as a continuation of the plan to separate the population in the south. The president called for a united national stand to confront this danger.

Speaking at the start of today's Cabinet session, President al-Jumayyil said: It is regrettable that plans to divide and fragment the Lebanese ranks in the south are being implemented. Under such circumstances, the Cabinet must meet in the presence of all its members to confront the serious situation.

President al-Jumayyil affirmed that the regime and the government are seeking to strengthen the Army's capabilities in the south. He said that the military commanders agree the solution lies in political accord. He said: We are called upon to take a united national stand to confront these dangers. It is our duty to listen to the Lebanese citizen. He has called on the government to attend to the welfare of the Lebanese citizen based on his national affiliation, not his affiliation with a specific community.

He added that any attempt to deal with the Lebanese situation on a sectarian basis will destroy Lebanon. He said: The unity of Lebanon begins by uniting the hearts of the people. This unity is stronger than guns and military force.

President al-Jumayyil expressed apprehension over developments in the south, and called for dealing with the situation immediately; but dealing with the situation can only take place with the cooperation of all Lebanese forces. All must unite their ranks and positions and all ministers must agree on a common position to confront this fateful situation.

Following the weekly Cabinet session, Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated that the Army is ready to move to Sidon, and will go there shortly. The Army will assume its role and reply to sources of fire to end the fighting. This will be accompanied by political efforts to contain the situation.

Prime Minister Karami said: We anticipated the situation currently prevailing in the south before the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal, because Israel warned of a security flareup. Now, any Israeli operation constitutes a threat to the nation's existence and future. The most dangerous aspect of the situation is the attempt to separate the population to protect Israel. In my opinion, if this happens, it will mean the end of Lebanon.

He added: It may be necessary to deal with this dangerous situation on the political level, because a political solution would be better. His excellency the president is wisely playing a major role in this regard. However, a military solution can help confront the situation. Knowing full well the Army's situation and capabilities, we must unite. The authority there must also unite and defuse the situation. Unless it does, the situation will explode.

Brigadier General Hani 'Abbas then reviewed the situation in Sidon and its suburbs. He noted that there are contact lines extending along Al-Bramiyah, Al-Hilaliyah, 'Abra, and Al-Miyah wa Miyah. He said that these lines may also extend to Maghdushah, thus creating an eastern sector and a western secotr. Brig Gen 'Abbas explained the actions the Army is undertaking in these difficult circumstances.

Karami Discusses South

NC031310 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by unidentified reporter following 3 April Cabinet meeting — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Security Council for south Lebanon and Al-Biqa' met with his excellency the president in my presence. The discussions dealt with the situation in these areas and what we must do in light of the second phase of the Israeli withdrawal. Instructions have been issued to enable the authorities to meet the demands of the citizens and of the areas, especially on the security level.

The Cabinet held discussions in light of what is now taking place in the south and the approaching deadlines so that every capability, especially on the military level, may be prepared to carry out the responsibility placed on us, especially in Sidon and its environs, where the plot is causing the people more sufferings and making them offer more sacrifices and patience.

The subject of sending forces and equipment is the current topic in which all the citizens are interested. I would like to affirm here that — despite the current situation, the capabilities and required personnel, not to mention the present state of the Army as a result of the past years — the force that has been prepared for dispatch to Sidon is now ready. It will leave in a short time to take up its positions and to play its expected part, which is to answer the sources of fire and prevent an advance by any of the parties there. This constitutes a practical step which must coincide with current political efforts aimed at creating a suitable atmosphere to end what is now happening on the ground. The numerous displaced persons are now in such a state that the Cabinet had to make the necessary preparations and decisions to secure various types of aid for them.

Regarding the subject of the contracted teachers and their demands, the Cabinet decided to meet all these demands. The Cabinet asked the minister of education to implement this decision.

[Unidentified Reporter] Mr Prime Minister, convulsive political stands are accompanying the continuing escalation in Sidon and its environs. What measures are you taking to thwart these (?stands)?

[Karami] Undoubtedly everybody is required to face up to his responsibility during this historic phase. All of us are aware of

the sensitivity and the serious effect this phase has on our fate, unity, and the liberation of the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. Therefore, we appeal to everyone to cooperate and show solidarity with the united national stand.

Presidential Envoy Samahah Leaves for Syria

NC031259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Within the framework of contacts between Beirut and Damascus, presidential envoy Michel Samahah, chairman of the Board of Directors of Lebanese television, left for Damascus last night. He will continue consultations on subjects discussed at B'abda Palace last Tuesday [as heard] among President al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and [Syrian presidential envoy] Major General al-Khuli.

Shi'ite Leaders Interviewed on Crisis in South

Shams al-Din

NC031130 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 1-7 Apr 84 pp 14-18

[Interview with Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, vice president of the Higher Shi'ite Council, by Nada Radwan of Beirut *MONDAY MORNING* — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are your impressions of your latest visit to Damascus and do you think that Syria will interfere militarily to avoid partition of Lebanon or a return to the civil war?

[Answer] This visit, like all my previous ones to the Syrian capital, was very successful.

As to the talk of Syrian military intervention, this is just groundless rumors. Our Syrian brethren wager on the growing consciousness of all the Lebanese factions, which will make them realize the danger of collaborating with Israel or listen to its encouragement of sectarian divisions and unjustified stubborness toward the present difficulties. There is nothing wrong in being loyal to one's principles but, as we recently said in a statement of the Shi'ite Council, we are dealing with the causes of liberation, unification and justice, and these are basic issues that should be placed above all others.

We have always agreed with Syria, since Lebanon first asked it to intervene in 1976, that partition is absolutely unacceptable whether on the local or Arab level. If Syria does not interfere militarily to prevent partition, we will ask it to do so, if we are unable to prevent it ourselves. Syria is not alone in standing against partition; this decision is ours too. Partition is the worst crime that can be committed against the Lebanese people, Moslem or Christian, rightist or leftist, because it is clearly to the benefit of Israel and cannot profit any Lebanese faction, nor even the champions of fanaticism in any faction. Partition would only serve Israel. As to a return to civil war, our opinion remains the same, and we have reiterated it in our latest statement. We are working and calling for the prevention of any incident that may recreate the circumstances of the civil war.

[Question] Do you think Lebanon is heading toward partition?

[Answer] Whether it is heading toward partition or not is irrelevant. Lebanon is already divided, both geographically and demographically. However, major efforts are being exerted to reunite it, though every now and then new complications arise that hinder these efforts and cement this de facto partition.

Lebanon is not heading toward partition. There is in this country a powerful force uniting all the Lebanese, in addition to our Syrian and Arab brethren, which is working against partition. There are, on the other hand, certain tendencies fed by Israel, and Israel alone is to blame — that may inspire some thoughts of partition. But I see no political future for these tendencies.

[Question] How would you compare the strategic alliance between Syria, Morocco [as published], Libya and South Yemen with the Jordanian-Palestinian-Egyptian accord, and how will this reflect on the situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] We regard any alliance aimed at the confrontation of imperialism and at the strengthening of the Arab will and independent political decision as a good and necessary alliance which should be encouraged, since without such an alliance the various Arab states will merge with the wider Eastern or Western currents, and the sole winner from this state of confusion would be Israel.

This new alliance is a strengthening of Arab solidarity, and involves even those countries that are not direct partners in it, as all would participate in confronting the two superpowers' attempt to thwart the liberation movement in the Arab world on the one hand, and the attempt to smother the steadfastness against Israel and the Israeli animosity on the other hand. To our knowledge, this alliance will pave the way for those who seek greater Arab solidarity and guide them away from the path of errors and concessions to Israel which, by its very nature and ideology, is incapable of a single peaceable thought. Israel wants obedience, it wants concessions, and that is one thing we refuse to give it. As to the repercussions of the new alliance on Lebanon, I believe these will be positive, and will further strengthen Lebanon.

The Lebanese people has chosen resistance, it has chosen not to negotiate with Israel. It has rejected the May 17 accord, as it has rejected the Al-Naqurah talks. We cannot see any justification for negotiations with Israel, and believe that our relations with it have been set down in the March 1949 armistice agreement and the U.N. Security Council Resolution 425 (providing for the presence of United Nations forces in the South), in addition to Resolutions 508 and 509, decided in 1982.

These resolutions do not call for negotiations; they call for implementation. The armistice must be implemented and so must the resolutions. We reject all negotiations. Israel must implement these decisions under the supervision of the Security Council and the United Nations, which is a neutral mediator. Israel must withdraw. Lebanon has decided that Israel must withdraw unconditionally and Prime Minister Rashid Karami has

expressed this opinion at the United Nations. Therefore I believe that this new alliance, which was discussed last week in Damascus, will improve the Lebanese stand against Israel and will have positive results.

[Question] What do you think of the uprising in East Beirut?

[Answer] We have expressed our opinion on this issue in a statement made jointly with the mufti of the republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, and we expressed the same opinion in a statement issued yesterday by the Higher Shi'ite Council. We believe that this uprising is wrong and will harm the Lebanese situation.

We are sorry to see that the Christian citizens and some Christian political organizations in Lebanon are suffering from internal administrative difficulties. We hope that the moderate and farsighted Lebanese, those with a genuine loyalty to Lebanon, and consequently to the Arab world, will be able to cooperate with the effective and moderate leaderships, headed by the Maronite patriarchate and Patriarch Khuraysh, whom we greatly respect, in order to end this conflict (and bring about a) return to the salvation formula based on the principles of liberation unity and justice.

We hope these wise men will be able to convince those who are bothered by their difficulties that their suggestions will harm not only Lebanon but all the Christian citizens. I say this not out of a political concern, but out of an ideology based on high morals and ethics towards one's nation. We want all parts of Lebanon to be open to everyone, we want the Lebanese to cooperate with each other, and we insist that no group should obscure the horizon of political development in the Lebanese system. As you know, we strongly criticize the sectarian system in Lebanon, and will not allow anyone to have hegemony over another.

[Question] Pope John Paul II has declared himself in favor of all moves towards Christian agreement as long as it leads to Lebanese unity. Do you see the uprising as a move towards Christian unity as the pope understands it?

[Answer] We greatly value and appreciate the pope's attitude towards the Lebanese crisis, which is based on a deep understanding and insight into Lebanon's present and future. As he stands for Lebanese unity in the face of all partitionist trends, the goals of the uprising both politically and morally contradict the pope's position. Some have falsely tried to justify the uprising within a larger Christian cause, while we know that it was really based on an imaginary fear which we find no reason for.

Husayn Fadlallah

DW030703 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 1 Apr 85 pp 134-137

[Interview with Shi'ite leader Mohammad Husayn Fadlallah by *DER SPIEGEL* editor Volkhard Windfuhr in a Beirut suburb - date not given]

[Text] *SPIEGEL*: Your Eminence, while the Shi'ite resistance fighters in southern Lebanon are inflicting heavy casualties on the Israeli invaders, the united Christian militia units in eastern Lebanon are threatening the state leadership and will possibly cause the Syrian Army to return to Beirut. What do you say about this?

Fadlallah: If it turns out that the actions of Christian militia units provide an advantage to Israel, this will also weaken the resistance activities of the southern Lebanese mujahidin against Israel. We will have to wait and see.

SPIEGEL: The open antagonism between the Christian militia units and President Amin al-Jumayyil could lead to the fall of the head of state ....

Fadlallah: This situation is nothing new for us.

SPIEGEL: How will the Shi'ites of Lebanon react to developments in Christian East Beirut?

Fadlallah: As soon as we are rid of the Israeli occupation forces, we will have to deal more energetically with the situation left behind by the Israeli occupation forces - a situation that places a burden on our country's political future. We will have to deal with those elements that enable Israel to interfere through political alliances in Lebanon's political and economic development. Parties and political personalities, not just in the Christian camp but also in the Islamic camp, are involved here.

SPIEGEL: Whom do you mean?

Fadlallah: I mean those elements that want to exploit Israel for themselves in the internal Lebanese struggle for power. However, Israel does not even remain loyal to its allies; it casts agreed-on alliances aside from one day to the next.

SPIEGEL: This may be true in connection with Israel's partners in Lebanon, but it does not apply to relations with the United States.

Fadlallah: We are aware of the Israeli-U.S. connection. It is aimed at turning the entire area here into a U.S.-Israeli zone of influence, as required by the strategic, political, and economic interests of the United States.

SPIEGEL: The Americans and the Israelis have suffered a fiasco here in the past - and are still suffering one to some extent.

Fadlallah: The Americans and the Israelis want to rob us of our free will. The German people in particular ought to understand us better than the other people of Europe because, despite their enormous scientific and economic achievements, they became -- through no fault of their own - victims of history and of the policy of the superpowers; as a result the German people have been divided and cannot develop as an independent political force.

SPIEGEL: Germany not only waged an aggressive war, but also ...

Fadlallah: ... The Israeli media have tried to talk the Germans into a complex of eternal guilt because of their Nazi past and

because of the Jews. However, we do not believe that the sons are responsible for the deeds of their fathers. In addition, the average German also suffered under Hitler's yoke. Be that as it may, we Lebanese have had to suffer and still are suffering under the yoke of the inhuman Israeli occupation, which we have done nothing to deserve.

SPIEGEL: This occupation will not last long.

Fadlallah: If it were only up to Israel, its occupation would continue. However, the Americans need something they can offer to the so-called moderate Arab regimes who are working on a peaceful solution to the Palestinian conflict. Therefore, but also because of the powerful blows by our resistance fighters, Israel will withdraw — except for a "security cordon" north of its borders.

SPIEGEL: When Israel no longer has to fear acts of terrorism, it will probably give up the border strip.

Fadlallah: Terrorists are people who use force to achieve goals at the expense of others. However, our resistance fighters are heroes who are defending themselves against a brutal foreign occupation. To call the Lebanese national resistance terror is a distortion of the facts. We will continue the fight against Israel until it also leaves the last border strip.

SPIEGEL: When there will be no Israeli occupiers any more in Lebanon, will your mujahidin still continue the fight against Israel?

Fadlallah: As many others, we are also of the opinion that the existence of Israel on the soil of Palestine is illegal. Every reasonable person will admit that no people have the right to expel others under the pretext that they lived there once two millennia ago. Even if the Jews should suddenly become Muslims, we would ask them to leave Palestine, which was usurped by them.

SPIEGEL: Almost 4 decades have elapsed now since the United Nations has recognized the State of Israel.

Fadlallah: Even if the UN recognizes Israel's right to exist, we cannot recognize Israel's legal existence. We demand that Palestine be established according to its status in 1949, that the legal inhabitants return, and that the intruders either return to where they have come from or remain in the country, if the Palestinians agree. It is our duty to get the Israelis out of Palestine.

SPIEGEL: You reject every peaceful agreement between Lebanon and Israel — also possible agreements between other Islamic countries and Israel?

Fadlallah: How can we agree to that if we already consider Israel's existence as illegal? Our religion also makes us condemn the annexation of land by force.

SPIEGEL: In case 'Arafat's PLO would agree to the existence of two states on Palestinian territory, that is, the peaceful coexistence of Israel and an independent Palestinian state, what would you say then? The currently discussed peaceful solutions have this aim.

Fadlallah: The PLO does not have the right to conclude a treaty with Israel that would lift the Palestinians' inalienable right for their home territory.

SPIEGEL: If the fight against Israel uninterruptedly continues from Lebanon, do you not then fear devastating blows in return?

Fadlallah: We are realists. We know that Israel is getting more and more caught in the mud the farther it dares to advance. Israel can very well occupy an Arab capital, but the farther it goes beyond its border, the greater will be its problems. So this is also an Israeli problem.

SPIEGEL: Then you must also believe that Israel will some day march into Lebanon again.

Fadlallah: Possibly. However, this idea does not frighten us. We believe that some day Jerusalem will be returned to the Arabs and Muslims, because we believe that everything of which man is convinced, in which he believes, and which he carefully plans, will be implemented. In this connection we think of great periods of time.

SPIEGEL: The Lebanese suffer from a split identity: For many of your compatriots, the Arab or Islamic identity is more important than the Lebanese.

Fadlallah: We despise those who speak of "eternal, absolutely imperishable Lebanon" at a time when the people look beyond the borders and even speak of a world government. Lebanon has been created by big powers in artificial borders — as a result of a political deal. Not only the Lebanese, the Arab identity also needs an inner content and an outer frame.

SPIEGEL: If all Lebanese shared your point of view, there would certainly not be an identity problem, but in reality ...

Fadlallah: We Lebanese do not suffer from schizophrenia with regard to identity, but from the political exploitation of our need to belong to something. Every side wants to get a few points ahead of the other, like in football.

SPIEGEL: Do you also call it political exploitation of Lebanese identity if Shi'ite youths burn Lebanese flags or if young Shi'ites in Beirut hoist the Iranian flag on the Al-Raoushe cliff [rausche-felsen], the symbol of your capital? Does not the lack of national self-assuredness destroy every hope of a new homogeneous Lebanon?

Fadlallah: Those concerned obviously do not consider the borders of Lebanon as eternal barriers, the same as in Europe, where borders are becoming less important.

SPIEGEL: What should tomorrow's Lebanon be like, if this country has a future at all as a state?

Fadlallah: We have in mind the abolishment of the religious proportions system and the implementation of more justice for our state citizens, as is the case in other countries. The main problem is the proportion system of 1943. (footnote) (The state president must always be a Maronite Christian, the prime minister a Sunni Muslim, and the president of parliament a Shi'ite Muslim). It is a permanently ticking time bomb.

Another basic evil is the arrogance of the Maronite Christians not only with regard to the Muslims but also with regard to their orthodox brothers in faith. The Maronites have appointed themselves as spokesmen of all Chirstians in the East, which we reject.

SPIEGEL: The Christians are today a minority in Lebanon. Do you still accept a Christian state president?

Fadlallah: We now have a Christian state chief, a Christian Army chief, and a Christian security chief. As Muslims and as Lebanese we reject such a distribution of posts because it discriminates against other groups of the populace.

SPIEGEL: The Christians believe that in such a way they can secure themselves against the Islamic superiority.

Fadlallah: That is a poor pretext. Why do they insist that the state president must always be a Maronite and in no case an Orthodox Christian, a Catholic, or even an Armenian Christian?

SPIEGEL: Do you propose a new proportion system now where the Muslims, most of all naturally the Shi'ites as the largest group in Lebanon, will have more to say?

Fadlallah: The religious proportion system is backward, no intelligent person can approve it. We would like to replace this proportion system with an Islamic system, because we believe that the Islam covers all spheres of life.

SPIEGEL: If you want to replace a multiconfessional model by a purely Islamic system, you must inevitably meet with strong resistance of the Christians.

Fadlallah: We want in no case to apply force, we want to convince the Christians of the correctness of our Islamic point of view. We must do the same with some Muslims who do not interpret Islam as we do. We want to create the spiritual and political prerequisites to make the inhabitants of Lebanon select the Islamic solution on their own.

SPIEGEL: Are you seriously convinced that the Christians and other non-Islamic Lebanese such as the Druzes, want the weak religious proportion system to be replaced by an Islamic experiment?

Fadlallah: I do not have any missionary activity in mind, I much rather think of it as ideological and political conviction work. It is clear to me that sermons in the mosque and the printing of books will not do. However, our political action can prove that the Islamic option offers an acceptable and modern way to solve the current problems.

SPIEGEL: In Iran the political guidelines are outlined by the Shi'ite dignitaries headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Is that a part of the task of an Islamic priest?

Fadlallah: We do not want to isolate anybody. We also do not want to isolate the priests who would then sit in their ivory towers, giving their blessing to the religious people. The priest has the same right as any educated person to take part in the political life, particularly if he believes that his religious confession demands his political activity.

SPIEGEL: There are no other Lebanese who have such close relations with the Iranian revolutionary leader Khomeyni as you do. What has impressed you most about Khomeyni, whose statements and pictures inspire the Shi'ite majority of Lebanon?

Fadlallah: Imam Khomeyni lives according to his conviction; he accepts no compromises with regard to himself or others. At the same time he loves the people and is against the use of force - unless the fight against imperialism is involved and the world powers' superiority claims. His thinking is worldwide and directed into the future, simultaneously, however, he deals also with detailed problems.

SPIEGEL: did you meet him yourself?

Fadlallah: Yes. When I visited Imam Khomeyni last year in his house, I noted that, for example, he has always a radio close to him to be continuously informed about everything. He writes all his speeches himself and ponders about every chapter.

SPIEGEL: Khomeyni's Iran has been waging war for 4 and 1/2 years against Iraq. As a prerequisite for an end to the fighting, Tehran insists, as before, on the fall and sentencing of Iraqi state President Saddam Husayn. Is that not too much? It makes the general impression on the Arabs to be an unacceptable challenge.

Fadlallah: If Tehran insists on it, it is the expression of the will of the Iranian people. If you look at history, you will see that this bloodthirsty person in Baghdad can be compared only with Hitler. Saddam Husayn is an extreme cynic. More than 1 year ago he had 80 members of the Al-Hakim family arrested, among them 60-year-old people and 10-year-old children.

He holds them as hostages, as a means of pressure against Muhammad Bakr Al-Hakim, the official spokesman of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, who is at present in Iran. These hostages have done absolutely nothing wrong. At the beginning he had 10 hostages murdered. Now he has had another 10 murdered, among them children who are my relatives.

SPIEGEL: Do not also innocent Iraqi civilians die when Iran attacks Iraqi villages and cities?

Fadlallah: Iran has maintained restraint for a long time, but the uninterrupted attacks of Iraq on civilian targets in Iran left no other choice for Tehran.

SPIEGEL: Your Eminence, we thank you for this talk.

Front Official Views Lebanese Forces' Uprising
NC031204 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 1-7 Apr pp 22-26

[Interview with Edward Hunayn, secretary general of the Lebanese Front, by Nada Elia of Beirut *MONDAY MORNING* — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How do you view the uprising of the Lebanese Forces and what do you think it will achieve?

[Answer] The uprising of the Lebanese Forces could have been predicted; what was unpredictable was the way it happened. The uprising was predictable because the Forces had both weapons and fighters, indeed, had most of the weapons and the fighters. And whenever any faction has these, it cannot remain motionless, since the fighter, by his nature, is destined to bear arms, and the arms are made to be used. As to what the uprising can achieve, one can only make the wildest guess. However, as we know the Forces' leaders to be rational, we can say that the uprising will limit itself to granting security and improving the lives of the citizens in those regions under the Forces' control.

Moreover, the (leaders) of the uprising are unlikely to commit their fighters to an organized war, or to permit their force to represent a threat to the state and its authority. The statements made by the leaders of the uprising lead us to believe this.

[Question] The uprising has been bitterly criticized, and many consider it to be a partitionist move, especially as it was shortly followed by sectarian violence in Sidon, which many said was linked to the uprising in East Beirut. What is your comment?

[Answer] The uprising is as far as can be from partition and closest to a reformist move inside the Phalangist party. Nor is it true that the uprising provoked the violence in Sidon. The agents of this violence in Sidon have been unmasked and they are not members of the Lebanese Forces. It wouldn't be natural for the uprising to operate on two fronts at the same time!

[Question] What relationship should Lebanon have with Syria?

[Answer] Lebanon tried to save itself with the help of the Multinational Force, and it failed. It later tried to save itself by means of the May 17 accord and it failed again. It is now trying, rather than wait for a global solution to the whole Middle East crisis — a solution that seems still distant — to save itself through Syria. It has become clear now that Lebanon's relationship with Syria has brought it to the brink of almost fusing into a state of federalism or confederalism, of almost accepting the return of the Syrian deterrent forces to Lebanon. But it has also become clear that Lebanon will never concede its independence, freedom, and the sovereignty of its land and system.

[Question] What were the results of the last Lebanese-Syrian summit? Do you favor such regular meetings and does the trend mean that we are on the path to peace?

[Answer] I have no real knowledge of the results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit, since no official Lebanese or joint Syrian-Lebanese statement was issued about it. I am in favor of these meetings, because Lebanon has decided to tread the Syrian path, and I can only support my country. Moreover, our leaders on this path, President Amin al-Jumayyil, is fully qualified for his role. He is a determined Lebanese and an excellent negotiator, and no one can defend the cause and interest of Lebanon better than he can. All this helps Lebanon continue on the peace path, or at least set itself in this direction.

[Question] It has been suggested that former President Suleyman Franjiyah join the Lebanese Front. Will this happen soon, and will the front be enlarged?

[Answer] Enlarging the front has always been the concern of its members, and one of their major demands. Moreover, the front believes that it cannot be enlarged unless all of its absent members, the most eminent being Franjiyah return to it. Contacts have been made with him, and all were positive and encouraging. However, as to when this will happen, no one can tell.

[Question] What is the truth about the Lebanese Front's statement broadcast last Saturday, of which it was later said that it had been issued without the agreement of all the members of the front?

[Answer] The statement of the Lebanese Front, broadcast on Saturday, March 23, had been decided by the front on Tuesday, March 19, after a meeting of the front. The statement was broadcast after it had been discussed and agreed upon by all the members of the front, and all that has been said about it is nothing but a storm in a teacup. Proof of this is the statement issued later, on Tuesday March 26 by the front after a regular meeting.

[Question] The "Christian National Council" which the "March 12 Movement" has called for has been attacked by various factions on the basis of its being a parliament for the Christians and constitutes as such a step toward partition. What is your comment?

[Answer] The Christian National Council can be likened to an arithmetical operation of addition, and addition, no matter how it is done, can only add and not divide or subtract. And when the Christians are united, it becomes easy for the Moslems to unite.

Unification among the Moslem and Christian (communities) is a step toward the unification of the Lebanese in general, and as such a step toward the unification of hearts, words and ranks.

Consequently, the Christian National Council will not and cannot be a move toward partition, especially as it is now being formed around the Lebanese Front.

[Question] It is said that the present period will lead to the establishment of cantons. Do you agree?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Do you still favor a federal Lebanon, or do the present circumstances dictate a new formula?

[Answer] I was one of the first to call for federalism or confederalism in Lebanon, to replace the present formula, and my belief was based on the heterogeneity of the Lebanese people. My position has not changed.

However, the establishment of federalism or confederalism necessitates conditions that do not now exist. These conditions include: 1. an understanding among all the Lebanese, 2. agreement that the formula adopted, whether federalism or confederalism, should not be imposed by force of arms.

What Walid Junblatt has tried and is still trying to do in the Al-Shuf constitutes an attempt that (if he only knew), distanced the idea of federalism and confederalism, and this idea will remain distant until Junblatt's attempt collapses completely, and the situation returns to normal.

[Question] The roads are all cut and the economic crisis is worsening every day. Can you suggest a means to amellorate, if not cure the situation?

[Answer] It is true that most of the roads are blocked today, and more are being blocked every day. It is also true that the economic crisis is bad, and getting worse every day.

But this situation is not the child of the day. For the roadblocks and the economic crisis began almost ten years back, and many attempts have been made throughout these ten years to solve these problems and all have failed.

The national unity government was itself a major attempt to resolve the situation, and I believe that, if it really works seriously and loyally, the government can achieve its mission.

And I still believe this can take place, but only after the "national unity" government stops being a government of "national division", when it stops being five different governments (the Karami government, the Sham'un government, the Junblatt government, the Birri government and the government of those who do not realize that they constitute a government), and when it stops pulling apart instead of pulling together.

Until everyone starts pulling in the same direction, which is not impossible, we can only rely on President Al-Jumayyil's constant efforts and the collaboration of those who are faithful to him, whether in the government or outside it.

Further Reports Detail Fighting 3-4 April

Sidon Shelled

NC031924 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Dispatch by radio correspondent 'Abd al-Mawla Khalid from Sidon — live]

[Excerpts] The Phalangist militias and the Ja'ja' group, supported by the militia of agent Lahd and the Israeli occupation forces, have escalated their criminal war against Sidon and the camps, and have directed destructive, indiscriminate artillery fire at populated areas. Shells hit downtown Sidon, killing or wounding many innocent civilians, and forcing people to seek shelter.

Since this afternoon, more than 1,000 families have left Sidon in an exodus toward Beirut. This is in addition to the departure of about 1,000 Palestinian families. Local sources have expressed the fear that if the exodus continues and the situation remains critical, Sidon and the Palestinian camps will become deserted within a few days.

A short while ago the Phalangist militias and the occupation forces shelled the Al-Miyah wa Miyah area, the housing project in the Al-Ta'mir area, and downtown Sidon where more than 30 people were killed or wounded and the new telephone exchange building was destroyed.

The question now being asked in Sidon is: When will the Army battalion mentioned by the media arrive to stop the massacre of the Muslims?

We learned a short while ago that the Israeli occupation forces have surrounded the suburbs of 'Aramta following the explosion of a bomb placed by national and Islamic resistance fighters near an Israeli convoy. Accoring to some reports, the Israeli occupation forces have suffered more than 10 casualties.

VOL on Sidon Situation

NC032035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The town of Al-Miyah wa Miyah is coming under sniper fire from Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp. Darb al-Sim is also coming under gunfire from Al-Sirubiyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. Intensive sniper fire and RPG's are being directed at Al-Bramiyah from Tallat al-Bramiyah. Gunmen are directing sniper fire at Al-Qayya'ah from their positions near the Mar Ilyas church.

In the mountain, guarded calm prevails on the Suq Al-Gharb combat lines after Junblatt's followers aggravated the situation and shelled Army positions in the area this afternoon, using artillery and rockets until 1900. Shells landed in residential areas in Bsus and Brummanah, and Furn al-Shubbak.

Mountain Clashes

NC031615 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Clashes intensified on the mountain lines after the socialists violated a second cease-fire at 1550 today. They shelled the positions of the Army and the disengagement forces in Suq al-Gharb, Tallat Prince, and Qal'at al-Hisn. Corporal Izhaq 'Abdallah was martyred as a result of the Junblatt gunmen's concentrated shelling of the positions of the 52d Battalion. The socialist gunmen aggravated the situation on the mountain at approximately 1500 today when they directed medium-caliber and antiaircraft weapons' fire from Kayfun, 'Aytat, and Mutil Shimlan at Suq al-Gharb and the disengagement forces' posi-

tions. The shooting soon developed into artillery shelling. Contacts were held to bring about a cease-fire at 1530, but the gunmen have not abided by it.

Israeli Actions

NC040650 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] According to reports we received from the south a short while ago, Israeli enemy forces surrounded Kawthariyat al-Siyad at dawn today and then entered it in the morning. They ordered the inhabitants to gather in the township's mosque.

Arrivals from the township said that the Israelis searched some houses and surrounded the Lebanese Army's center. The township is still surrounded.

The arrivals further said that the enemy's forces entered Al-Ghassaniyah early this morning. They gathered the inhabitants in the mosque and began interrogating them. There are no other details.

Enemy Raids; Resistance Attacks

NC031455 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] According to the latest reports from the south, the enemy's terrorist practices have continued and, in response to them'the people's steadfastness and the escalation of the national and Islamic resistance operations have also continued. The occupation forces raided Al-Numayriyah at 1100 today and blew up five houses belonging to the Hutayt family as well as two other houses. At approximately 1230 today, national resistance fighters attacked an enemy patrol on Al-Numayriyah road, using rockets and automatic weapons. At least three enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, and an enemy vehicle was destroyed.

Our correspondent in the south has reported that several explosions were heard in the Al-Duwayr area today. This was followed by intensive bursts of gunfire and searches in the village groves. Our correspondent believes that an operation was carried out against the enemy in the area.

In the Al-Qasimiyah Bridge area, an enemy position was attacked with rockets, which hit their targets. Another enemy position in Bidyas was also shelled, and fire was seen billowing from it. No information is available about the losses suffered by the enemy, but our correspondent believes they are large in view of the number of ambulances seen rushing to evacuate the casualties.

At 1200 today, resistance fighters attacked an enemy position in Al-Bazuriyah, using rockets. No information is available about the losses, but our correspondent believes they are large in view of the hysterical behavior of the occupation soldiers after the operation and the number of ambulances that took part in the evacuation of the casualties. The occupation forces are still besieging the village.

A UNIFIL spokesman has stated that this morning the enemy raided Tayr Dibbah, and assembled about 300 residents in the village square for questioning. The spokesman said that the enemy force consisted of 1 tank, 20 APC's, 15 other vehicles, and a bulldozer. The occupation forces always bring a bulldozer with them to every village they raid in order to demolish houses.

About 60 vehicles raided (Al-Shihabiyah) at 1300 today following a violent confrontation between resistance fighters and residents, and the raiding force. After assembling the people in the Al-Husayniyah club area, the occupation forces picked up 30 of them and took them to an unknown destination.

The occupation forces also raided Al-Burghuliyah today and detained a number of residents.

Al-Asad Congratulates Hungary's Janos Kadar

JN041405 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1314 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Damascus, 4 Apr (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Republic, has sent a cable of congratulation to Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], on his reelection as first secretary of the party. In his cable the president expressed confidence in the constant development of friendship and cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the MSZMP and between Syria and Hungaria on all levels. He also expressed appreciation for the support for Syria in its just struggle against Israel's aggression, which is supported by the United States. The president wished Kadar happiness, success, and a long life and Hungary's friendly people further achievements and prosperity.

Al-Kasm Starts Consultations To Form Cabinet

JN031820 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm this morning began contacts and consultations to form the new cabinet.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Speculates on New Cabinet

PM031605 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Apr 85 pp 1,2

[Walid Najm "News Analysis": "New Syrian Government Within Days; Its Main Task Is 'Economic Reform' "]

[Excerpts] Damascus — It has become almost certain that Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, member of the ruling Ba'th Party Regional Command, will form the new cabinet that will succeed the present one.

In the event that Dr al-Kasm forms a new cabinet, the question is what the new government's trends will be and what its chances of success are. In order to answer this question we must look at the structure of successive Syrian governments.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party is known to be the party leading Syria. It holds the legislative and executive powers in its hands and is helped in shouldering the responsibility by a number of parties, most significant of which are the Socialist Union Party, the Arab Socialist Party, and the Communist party. In fact, any Syrian Government must include, in addition to Ba'thist ministers, ministers from the parties in question, which form "the National Progressive Front parties," and some independent ministers who are mostly specialists.

The general structure of the Syrian cabinet requires that Ba'thist ministers assume sensitive portfolios such as defense, foreign affairs, internal affairs, agrarian reform, education, local government, and supplies. The rest of the portfolios are distributed among parties of the "National Progressive Front" and the independent ministers. The tradition followed by successive Syrian Governments provides for some ministers to keep their posts, especially Defense Minister Mustafa Talas and the foreign minister.

It can be said for certain that three ministers will remain in their posts; these are the ministers of defense, foreign affairs, and information. The three ministers are Ba'thists. The Defense Minister, in addition to his ministerial post, holds a leading post in the party regional leadership. As for the other "sensitive" ministries held by Ba'thists, it is most likely that Interior Minister Major General Nasir al-Din Nasir, Agriculture Minister 'Ammash Juday', and Minister of Local Administration 'Abd al-Karim 'Addi will be replaced. The change could also affect the ministers of education and supplies. It can be perceived that changes in ministerial posts are quite likely in the new Syrian Government. It is expected that more than one deputy prime minister will be appointed to the cabinet, to deal with defense, services, the economy, and agricultural affairs.

What are the trends in the new government, and what are its chances of success? President Hafiz al-Asad's choice of Dr Al-Kasm to form a new cabinet is an indication of the President's wish to carry on with his third term of office without resorting to sweeping changes in the government's machinery — something which he has done in the two previous terms.

This, however, does not preclude looking into government priorities, most important of which is the economic situation, particularly the agricultural and industrial sectors. The questions of agriculture and industry were heatedly discussed during the recent Ba'th Party regional conference — which elects the party Central Committee and the Regional Command members. The participants strongly criticized agricultural and industrial polices and accused the government of failing in this field.

In the light of this Dr Al-Kasm is expected to select specialized technicians for the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, Planning, and Internal Trade. The new government is expected to put the question of agriculture at the top of its agenda given the drop in agricultural production in certain crops, particularly cotton, and the confusion in the previous agricultural plan and its failure to create a stable agricultural policy in the country.

The interest of the new Syrian Government will be entirely internal, devoted to dealing with the agricultural situation first and then with the other economic sectors and the services sector.

Peres, Husayn Exchange Messages Via U.S. Delegation

TA031215 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 Apr 85 pp 1, 14

[Report by Gad Becker]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Jordan's King Husayn recently exchanged detailed messages on the issue of improving the living standards in the West Bank with Jordan's participation. The messages were exchanged between Jerusalem and Amman approximately 2 weeks ago via a U.S. delegation headed by Howard Squadron, who was formerly the chairman of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations. The contents of the talk held by the prime minister with the delegation members upon their return from Amman was not shared with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Howard Squadron currently heads a body that combines Jewish and Arab elements in the United States, some of them very rich and influential, who are interested in the "West Bank project." Among the main activists in this group is Najeeb Halaby, president of "Pan-American" and father of Queen Nur, King Husayn's wife.

Squadron held a long meeting with Peres in Jerusalem after which he left for Amman using the Allenby Bridge. In Jordan, Squadron and his colleagues met with King Husayn for 3 hours. They also met with top Jordanian officials.

Following the meetings Squadron and an Arab-American returned to Jerusalem where they met with Peres. The two briefed him on their talks. Upon their return to Washington they handed a report to Secretary of State George Shultz.

The central issue discussed with King Husayn was the establishment of the Arab bank in the West Bank. The delegation members said they could collect huge amounts of capital for that purpose, from, among other places, banks that have hitherto not been involved in Israel. King Husayn expressed his willingness to supervise the bank, and with its demand that it deposit cash reserves with the Bank of Israel.

Peres and Husayn used this occasion to exchange general messages regarding the political process in the region and the chances for a dialogue between Israel and Jordan. Husayn expressed optimism regarding the continuation of the peace process. However, his interlocutors received the impression that no dramatic change in Jordan's position is to be expected.

In a telephone conversation from New York yesterday, Howard Squadron confirmed that talks were held in Jerusalem and Amman, but claimed that no messages were exchanged between Peres and Husayn.

As was noted, the contents of Peres' talks with the delegation were not shared with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. A source close to Shamir yesterday confirmed that the talks in Amman were not brought to the knowledge of the foreign minister, but the source regarded these talks with demonstrative depreci'ion, claiming that Shamir has no interest in them. Herut Knesset Member Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, on the contrary, reacted sharply. "I strongly denounce private initiatives taken by the Prime Minister's Office without consultations with the government or the vice prime minister," said Ben-Elisar. "This kind of hastiness results in mistrust within the government."

Rabin Interviewed on Defense Cuts, Lebanon

TA032053 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on the "Moqed" program by anchorman Nisim Mish'al, military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky, and Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari — live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Mish'al] Mr Defense Minister, with your permission, a question on the economic issue: It is no secret that the government has failed and is failing in the task of cutting the budget. The inflation rate is not decreasing. The foreign currency reserves are decreasing. Do you not see this as the government's economic failure?

[Rabin] I do not like comprehensive definitions. I can say that I, as defense minister, believe I have done more than any defense minister to cut the defense budget. I am not trying to criticize others. If a few more ministers took upon themselves risks such as those in the security field, making difficult decisions resulting from the cut, such as the dismissal of thousands of workers; the rehabilitation of factories connected with the defense establishment; even dismissals which, relative to Ata [bankrupt textile factory] are very much more grave, such as the Bet Shemesh Engine Plant; and if every one of them were to do what is needed in his field, it would be better.

[Mish'al] It is a fact that they are not doing so and you, sir, are indeed the defense minister, but you are also a senior Cabinet member.

[Rabin] First of all, I am currently dealing with the security issue and I am contributing as minister to the issue over which I am in charge, as well as in other fields.

[Shlonsky] Nevertheless, from an outside glance, how is it possible that such a strong government, with such a large Knesset majority, at least superficially, cannot succeed in making the other ministers take the same risks you just mentioned in order to bring about an economic rehabilitation?

[Rabin] Because as I have said before, this is a consensus government and every important element in the government certainly has national considerations, as well as political and internal considerations; as a result, there are things that have been done and there are things that have not yet been done. I hope that reality will force all of them to do what has to be done within a month or 2.

[Ya'ari] Is this, then, a national paralysis government?

[Rabin] No, under no circumstances. It is a fact that there have been package deals. It is a fact that a decision was made regarding Lebanon. It is fact that things have been done that were not done before.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, perhaps, in order to conclude this section, in which you are not very happily answering the questions: Are the exchanges of words or insults, if you prefer, between the Likud and Alignment ministers, likely to lead to the disbandment of the national unity government?

[Rabin] As I see it, not at this stage.

[Shlonsky] A few minutes ago you spoke about the issue of the cuts to the defense budget. You and others in the establishment have warned about the large cut to the defense budget. Will this cut harm the IDF's deterrent capability?

[Rabin] Not in the short term. I have decided not to go to the public to detail the full significance of the defense budget cut as it affects the IDF's power now and in the future. There is damage, but the IDF is still a strong army. It can andis capable of fulfilling its missions.

[Shlonsky] Are we getting less security at present?

[Rabin] Less security than we could have received had it not been for the cut to the defense budget.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, perhaps we can move on to the issue of Lebanon. We will begin with the matter of the Shi'ites. Ehud, over to you.

[Ya'ari] Mr Defense Minister, you have apparently tried to meet with several Shi'ite leaders in Lebanon recently. What is your conclusion from those meetings? Is there any room for a dialogue?

[Rabin] I am convinced that both my predecessor, Minister Arens, and I, both directly and indirectly, have tried to reach a dialogue with the Amal leadership. I draw a distinction between the central and local leaderships from the different villages. All the contacts over the past 18 months have been aimed at bringing the Shi'ites, the Amal, on the basis of our willingness to give them the whole of southern Lebanon, on one conditon: that they promise there will be no attacks against our settlements, in our territory. [sentence as heard] In fact, they gave us one answer: We are not prepared to talk with you. First get out, and then we will decide whether or not to talk with you. That was in the past. Since then, the picture, at least at this stage, has become worse. The Shi'ite sect, in its search for its redemption, in the fight over its leadership among Amal, which was once the largest group, and the extremist Khomeynist groups, the Hezbollah, the Jundallah... [changes thought] these latter are becoming more extremist and Amal is aligning itself with the extremists. I hope that when the IDF completes its redeployment along the international border, the motivation of most of the Shi'ite groups will decrease, to a certain extent —at least that of Amal will — but I cannot be sure of this.

[Shlonsky] In fact, did you not just tell us that we were prepared to hand over the territory to Amal if Amal had been prepared to accept it, and this is now in the past?

[Rabin] At this stage, that is true. It is not inconceivable that the opportunity will arise in the future, as a result of developments of one sort or another, and then this possibility will come up again.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, when you speak of the Shi'ites and their ideology, do we have any information about any link between the Shi'ite leadership and Khomeyni, any direct link?

[Rabin] Oh, there is no doubt of that. There are several organizations, the Hezbollah and others, whose source of religious inspiration; political inspiration; ways of acting; funds; inspiration through the sending of religious people, clergy, for training in Iran is being done in close coordination, in close cooperation with the Iranian Government. For example: The leader of the Hezbollah, according to information in our possession, was summoned to Qom, to the ayatollah, and he demanded that he declare Lebanon a fundamentalist Islamic republic. Even (Tufayli) was somewhat amazed...

[Ya'ari, interrupting] Today he is attacking Khomeyni.

[Rabin] ... And said it is too early yet. We are not prepared for it. However, this link is a close one: in aid, funds, weapons, measures, inspiration, in every way.

[Shlonsky] Is it coordinated with the Syrians?

[Rabin It can be assumed that everything goes through Damascus.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, under your guidance, if we may use that term, the IDF has been following a new policy in Lebanon recently and figures teach us that, despite this policy, there has been a doubling in the number of attacks. Will that policy continue despite this?

[Rabin] I do not know what new policy you mean.

[Mish'al] What is called the heavy-handed policy, a term you do not accept.

[Rabin] I do not recognize that term as an IDF one, or as one used in the defense establishment. The problem that confronted us was simple. We hoped that, with the Cabinet decision to redeploy the IDF along the international border, and with the beginning of the withdrawal, some of the Shi'ite motivation to act against us would be eliminated. This did not happen. The increase in attacks became a fact. I saw a situation in which IDF soldiers, IDF units, actually became convenient, mobile targets. Actually, the IDF no longer had the ability to take the initiative, to carry out actions that would increase the freedom of action, hit the perpetrators, threaten those helping them, or reveal the sources of their aid in weapons. I think that over the past 4 weeks 30 such actions, plus or minus, have been carried out, initiated actions. Not one IDF soldier was killed in any of those actions. Two were slightly wounded in all the more than 30 of those

actions. Weapons were discovered. Terrorists were killed. Now, you may ask me: Has that solved the problem? No. However, you can now examine the situation based on the implementation of those actions and you cannot compare it with what would have happened if the IDF had continued to be passive, just deployed in its positions, carrying out infantry and motorized patrols, and that is all.

[Shlonsky] Did the IDF need Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to come along and show it how to change the policy?

[Rabin] No, these policies began before I became defense minister. Those actions are not the invention of any one man. They are the result of common discussions and common decisions by the General Staff and the Defense Ministry. There is no question of a personal matter by this or that individual. These are decisions made by an establishment.

[Mish'al] Will this policy continue until the completion of the withdrawal?

[Rabin] If it is needed. We must study the situation and act in accordance with the circumstances.

[Shlosnky] Recently you used very sharp terms to express what Israel might do if terrorism in southern Lebanon continues. Do you think we might reach a situation in which we will leave a scorched earth behind us in Lebanon?

[Rabin] Let me perhaps explain my position irrespective of any turn of phrase that was or was not uttered, and which if at all was stated in a closed forum. The main problem that in fact the government was to decide upon, when we were forced to make a unilateral decision, was to choose one of two alternatives: Whether to defend the Galilee by fixing a permanent line in Lebanon — be it along the Al-Awwali, or the Al-Zahrani, or the Al-Litani — and remain there for years; or to come and say: We will defend Israel from behind the internationalborder. We decided to defend ourselves from within the international border. We hope, and we would all like to see a situation upon our return to the international border in which the motivation is eliminated, in which we will live and let live. We are not interested in even an inch of Lebanese soil; we do not want even 1 cubic foot of water from Lebanon. All we want is to live and let live.

However, if terrorism continues, whether through the Hezbollah or as a result of cooperation between Amal and the PLO, what should be our response? We have no choice but to tell them today — and apply it, too — that if there is no quiet here, there will be no quiet there, and that this lack of quiet will be very tangible.

[Ya'ari] Do you see a chance today that we might be able to disengage ourselves from the fighting with the Shi'ites in the south without first making an effort at home to decide whether we want to leave behind a scorched earth or create a buffer zone there?

[Rabin] I hope very much that we will be able to live and let live, which is what we will aim for in the first stage. In other words, we will pull back as far as we have decided, along with a security strip, and then we will examine the extent to which the Shi'ite motivation diminishes. After all, the Shi'ites are no strangers; they are not Palestinians. If a more responsible Shi'ite leadership emerges in southern Lebanon, it will have to provide an answer to the question of what will happen to all the Shi'ite villages with their 300,000 inhabitants who live in that region. However, if our desire to live and let live is reciprocated with terrorism, we will defend our settlers, our inhabitants, and the territory of Israel — this will no longer be a matter of defending the IDF inside Lebanon.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, I would like to ask you a slightly more generalized question on this business of terrorism. To date, there has been a tacit understanding in Israel that we will neither respond nor succumb to terrorism. Are you not afraid that a precedent has been created here in which the IDF is withdrawing as a result of terrorism, in this case Shi'ite terrorism?

[Rabin] No, I think that the 14 January decision by the Israeli Government clearly outlined the way and place to defend our northern border. As I said before, we could have remained in Lebanon for years and defended Israel from within Lebanon in the face of all the unforeseeable dangers, or we could have decided to defend Israel from within Israeli territory. I believe that all the dangers involved notwithstanding — and I know that today everyone talks only about how to get out of the country — I am more worried about how to defend our northern border from within our borders. This issue has currently been eroded under pressure of the facts that we see in the area.

[Shlonsky] This afternoon the evacuation of the Ansar camp was completed. Is this not another sign that it is impossible to speed up the withdrawal, for example, from the central sector?

[Rabin] One of the considerations that determined the second phase line in the western sector was the location of the Ansar camp. Right now I am not at liberty to elaborate on why we had to include it in the area under our control, or why we had to move it at a later stage. After we completely move it, a stumbling block to the accelerated redeployment will have been removed.

[Shlonsky] Does that mean that withdrawal from the area in which the Ansar camp was situated is nearer?

[Rabin] I would not like to say any more. We have learned that the more we talk about what might happen, the more we provide the opposition with information. If we take yesterday for example, the incident in which the armored personnel carrier hit a roadside bomb, which was activated as it passed killing paratrooper Bo'az Zohar, may he rest in peace, was precisely on the axis where the evacuation of the Ansar camp was taking place, only a few minutes — or rather, only a short time — after the empty buses moved into the camp. Thus, the more they know, the more (?diversity) there is in the attacks.

[Ya'ari] With your permission, Mr Defense Minister, I would like to go back to another fundamental matter. The security strip. You said that you aim is to defend Israel from within Israel, but at the same time, in reply to an earlier question, you mentioned the security strip. My qeustion is: Are you not afraid of a contradiction in terms here whereby the maintenance of a security strip — even if by non-IDF, non-Israeli forces — would

actually both trigger the extremist elements within the Shi'ite camp to continue to attack us closer to the border and justify such a move?

[Rabin] Look, what is my conception of the security strip, and what is it founded on? The inhabitants of the villages — Christians, Shi'ites, Druze — living close to our border have learned a bitter lesson: the more there is terrorism and the more their fields and their villages serve as bases for the terrorists to set out from, the worse their situation is. We do not want the civil guard in the villages near the border or the army of southern Lebanon to defend Israel; we want them to defend themselves and make it possible for their lives to flow quietly without being exploited by terrorists. They know full well that if this should happen, they would be the first to suffer: Their settlements would be fired upon, they would have to flee, and they would not have a home or any sort of way to sustain themselves.

[Ya'ari] Will such a security strip be geographically linked to the Christian strip south of the Al-Awwali, near Jazzin?

[Rabin] No.

[Ya'ari] Is this a decision?

[Rabin] It will not be linked to it. At the same time, we would like to allow the Lebanese who will live within the security strip — who must continue to be Lebanese and maintain a link with Lebanon — to have an opening northward. We hope to be able to achieve this.

[Shlonsky] You prediction sounds very gloomy. In more or less 2 months, the IDF will leave Lebanon. Do you believe that our security situation then will be better than it was on the eve of the Peace for Galilee operation?

[Rabin] I do not engage in comparisons. Since I assumed responsibility as defense minister I decided not to deal with the lessons of the war in Lebanon, certainly not in public. However, let me say one thing: The war in Lebanon did not eliminate the threat of terrorism against Israel from Lebanese territory; it may even have created a terrorist potential worse than what existed before. This is something we have to face. My forecast is not gloomy. Yet I must face reality, not only during the redeployment stage, not only in the stage of the demand — nay, the very cry — to leave Lebanon faster. Rather, I must consider what will happen after we leave, how we will defend the north. I believe it is possible. We may have to undergo a difficult period, and we may be required to engage in a bitter military struggle against terrorism with other methods, in other ways. However, we will not go back to Sidon a second time. Not this. New methods and means, yes; and perhaps in order to reach a situation of calm and the possibility of maintaining normal living conditions in the northern settlements we will still have to go through a period of a bitter confrontation.

[Mish'al] I belive we have exhausted the Shi'ite issue, and I would like to move on to the issue of the Syrians. As you must certainly know, there are two Syrian divisions in the eastern sector. Has Israel defined red lines to prevent the Syrians from moving toward Israel?

[Rabin] Look, if we had done so, and if we had decided to do this in a certain way, I would certainly not have told you this outright. However, to be honest, we are still considering this and I would prefer not to deal with it in public.

[Ya'ari] In other words, you are saying that we are considering letting the Syrians move southward a few kilometers?

[Rabin] I said that we are contemplating the issue, but I will not elaborate.

[Mish'al] What options does Israel have?

[Rabin] In my opinion, we are currently in a situation in which we are redeploying by force of a unilateral decision, without the agreement of any other element. How and what we should explain to the various elements upon the completion of the second stage of the withdrawal is to me a subject that is better not discussed in public.

[Ya'ari] Including, for instance, the entry of the Syrians into Beirut in the footsteps of the movement of Samir Ja'ja' and his comrades in the Christian camp?

[Rabin] Without giving a specific answer to your question, I believe Israel has completed the chapter of political involvement in events involving the various components comprising Lebanon. We will no longer be Lebanon's political policeman. We will make an effort to maintain ties with various sects in Lebanon, most of the sects that will be ready to do so, but at the same time we will observe one clear-cut rule: We will not stick our nose into internal Lebanese politics.

[Shlonsky] Nevertheless, a Kuwaiti paper has reported that the Syrians intend to dispatch military units to help Amin al-Jumayyil in Sidon. Is this a red line?

[Rabin] I know nothing about this, nor would I imagine that the Syrians have dispatched regular units to Sidon, which is why I see no point in answering this question.

[Shlonsky] The feeling in the Israeli public is that despite what you said, the IDF has somewhat surrenedered to Shi'ite terrorism in Lebanon. Do you believe the IDF can leave Lebanon walking tall?

[Rabin] Look, every war has an ugly fact, and there is cruelty: In war people kill, or else sometimes get killed. In the type of war the IDF is engaged in at the moment, namely a war against terrorism based on the support of a large part of the population, the face of this war is still uglier. The mission the IDF has to fulfill is difficult, and I sympathize with the soldiers, and even more so with the soldiers' mothers. However, we are on the way back home. There is still one stage we have to go through. I believe the IDF will ultimately return home and be the kind of IDF we saw in yesterday's television documentary, which showed you what kind of youth are serving in the Israeli army — how high their standard is, how good they are at expressing themselves, and how ready they are to fight even under these circumstances.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, since we are nearing the end, let us do this in a concise fashion: We dealt with Syria, now let us devote one question to Egypt. Ehud, please.

[Ya'ari] Mr Defense Minister, do you support the Egyptian request that we go to arbitration over Tabah, with a fixed timetable — in short, give them Tabah in order to obtain a summit between the prime minister and President Mubarak or any kind of improvement in the relations?

[Rabin] Certainly we should not give Tabah in return for a summit meeting. However, in my opion the matter should be approached in a completely different way. We have a central problem in relations with Egypt, and that is how to turn the cold peace into a real peace — how to make peace that is nothing more than no-war into peace between nations. The main issue is normalization, which is why it is necessary to approach the issue of improving ties with Egypt in the context of a package deal, and discuss all the issues — Tabah, the border demarcation points, the Canada [refugee] camp [in Rafah], and primarily how to establish a fabric of relations that the man in the street would call peace.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin, we started out with the national unity government. Let us perhaps end with the head of the national unity government. Mr Peres surprised many in his functioning as prime minister. The latest polls have been flattering. Were you also surprised?

[Rabin] Why should I be surprised? I have no reason to be surprised. I supose he is functioning as he should.

[Mish'al] Well, thank you for coming to the studios. I also wish to thank my colleagues Moshe Shlonsky and Ehud Ya'ari. To you at home, have a very good evening and see you some other time.

Rabin Warns Syria About 'Overestimating Its Power'

TA031744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister has warned Syria against overestimating its power, as it must realize it not on a par with Israel strategically. During a meeting held by the Association of Editors of Israeli Periodicals, the defense minster said he cannot foresee a situation in which Jordan would join Syria if the latter initiated a war against Israel. Our correspondent Eli'ezer Pney-Gil reports on Rabin's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Pney-Gil] Right now there is relative quiet along the borders, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said. There is peace with Egypt, Iraq is embroiled in its war against Iran, leaving Syria as the immediate, potential enemy that is free to operate against Israel. I cannot envision a realistic possibility in which Jordan would join Syria if it initiated a war against Israel, Rabin stated. The defense minister warned the Syrians against engaging in such a move:

[Rabin] I have grounds to believe that despite their bragging, the Syrians realize that although they have grown much stronger since June 1982 — the military confrontation between us and Syria in Lebanon has increased the quantity and quality of Syria's reinforcement to unprecedented levels — I hope and assume that it understands that strategically speaking, there is no balance between it and us.

[Pney-Gil] At the same time, the defense minister said, that it is difficult to predict if and when a war will break out. That is why we must be constatnly alert and prepared in the face of the prospects of an outbreak of war. At any rate, even if a war breaks out between us and any Arab country, it will be inconclusive.

[Rabon] The kinds of weapons and their fire power currently possessed by the Arab countries and by us guarantee that future wars will not be easy; any future war will be painful. I believe we will win any such war, but the cost will always hurt badly. After that, then what? In the reality of the Middle East, an Israeli military victory is no guarantee against future wars. [end recording]

IDF Liaison Commander Comments on Border Security

ASL To Deploy on Border

TA031359 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1343 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] About 1,500 soldiers from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] will deploy in the security strip north of the international border line when the IDF withdraws. This was said by the commander of the IDF liaison unit in southern Lebanon, Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia. In a talk with our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz, Brig Gen Ilia said that in the past some Lebanese Army Shi'ite soldiers had deserted and joined hostile elements in southern Lebanon. However, many other soldiers had either resigned from military activity or joined Lebanese forces. Brig Gen Ilia added that several dozen Shi'ites who do not intend to serve in the ASL when the area is evacuated by the IDF forces are currently leaving the ASL.

Views Security Strip

TA031718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The outgoing commander of the IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon has said that although security arrangements for southern Lebanon are being shaped, it is difficult to predict how the process will develop. According to Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, many villages in southern Lebanon wish to be included in the security strip, and in villages that will definitely be inside that strip, the villagers wish to join the army of southern Lebanon and the civil guard. At the same time, in his opinion, it is not wise at this point to delineate precisely the security strip's lines.

Brig Gen Ilia also told our correspondent Hayim Hecht that in the past 12 months he had held contacts with top Shi'ite leaders both from the religious establishment and people associated with Nabih Birri, but Syria foiled most of these contacts. He added that in his opinion, Syria is behind many of the organizations that operate against the IDF in southern Lebanon.

Colonel Daniyel Rothschild will be appointed as the new commander of the IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon tomorrow replacing Ilia. Upon assuming office he will be promoted to brigadier general. Rothschild has long served in a series of top positions in the Intelligence Corps, and last year he was appointed an aide to the chief of staff.

IDF May Complete Withdrawal Before End of May

TA040729 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[Report by military correspondent Eytan Haber]

[Excerpt] Dozens of Shi'ite villages and towns, including district towns, will be evacuated by the IDF in the very near future. The IDF is about to redeploy closer to the Israeli border.

The evacuation is proceeding at a highly accelerated pace, particularly due to the improved weather conditions. The present intention is to complete the evacuation much earlier than the end of May, as had been previously announced.

IDF Spokesman Denies Detainees To Be Moved Again

TA031830 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The IDF spokesman has denied that Israeli authorities told the International Red Cross [IRC] that the Lebanese detainees now in Israel would later be transferred to a new detention camp in Lebanon. The claim was made in today's IRC statement on Ansar. The Army spokesman added that senior Israeli officers have already stated that the detainees brought to Israel would be released eventually, as the security situation in Lebanon warrants.

Soviet Diplomat Foresees Improved Relations

TA040907 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] A Soviet diplomat in France this week expressed the hope that in light of the changes in the Kremlin's top echelon, there would be an improvement in the Soviet Union's relations with Israel. These remarks were made by the Soviet cultural attache in France in a talk with Israeli Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer during the funeral of the Jewish French painter, Marc Chagall.

The ambassador reported to Jerusalem that according to the Soviet attache, one should hope for a "reassessment of the relations with Israel" in the wake of these changes.

According to Israeli political sources, there have recently been a large number of informal encounters between Soviet diplomats and Israeli representatives throughout the world, and it is believed that these were not mere coincidence but came at Moscow's instructions.

Nevertheless, Jerusalem does not expect any real change in the Soviet attitude toward Israel in the near future. In a meeting between U.S. and Soviet representatives in Vienna, the Soviets categorically rejected a suggestion to restore diplomatic relations with Israel and there has been no indication since then that Moscow has really changed its position.

Committee Set Up To Promote Arab Affairs

TA041024 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Apr 85 p 16

[Report by Qasim Zayyad]

[Excerpt] The government has decided to set up a committee of directors of ministries to promote the affairs of Arab citizens in Israel. This was announced by Presiden Hayim Herzog during a visit to 'Umm al-Fahm.

Dr Yosef Ginat, the adviser to Minister 'Ezer Weizman, accompanied the president on his visit. He said that Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, would head the committee, and added that the committee of directors would include four planning and executive subcommittees.

Dr Ginat, the coordinator of the committee, also pointed out that in addition to the committee of directors and the subcommittees, an 8-member national advisory committee comprised of four Jews and four Arabs would be set up. This committee will be registered as a foundation and will raise money from government sources and donations from Israel and overseas to set up and promote public projects in Arab towns.

The Arab members of the foundation are Ibrahim Nimr, the mayor of Shefar'am and chairman of the National Board of Arab Councils; Attorney Muhammad Masarawah, the mayor of Kafr Qari'; Dr Subhi Abu-Ghawsh, director of the Muslim religious courts; and Mishayl Lahham. The Jewish members of the foundation are Professor 'Immanu'el Marks, Professor Gadi Gelber, Aluf Har-Even, and Qalman Yaron.

LIBYA

Sudanese Trade Unionists Cable Al-Qadhdhafi

LD041038 Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 4 Apr 85

["Sudanese Trade Unionists in Gulf Send Cable to Leader" - JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Rajab, 5 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY - Representatives of Sudanese trade unions and leagues in the Gulf, currently holding an extended meeting there, have addressed a cable to the leader of the revolution saying:

"At these difficult moments facing our brave people, who are confronting the bullets of fascism and imperialism, defying the bloodshed and gallows of Khartoum's hangman, stooge Numayri, and his aides, we convey to you our deepest esteem for the brave stand of our brothers in Jamahiriyah in support of our people in the Sudan waging the decisive battle against the hireling regime. We would like to confirm that we shall remain faithful to this great historical stand. The battle and the destiny are one. The March 27 revolution erupted among the masses. A new leadership has emerged from the battle, including intellectuals, workers and noble soldiers, in which there is no partisan or reactionary considerations. It is the revolution of the masses and it will continue until total victory is achieved for our people, against the regime of stooge Numayri.

The brotherly people of the Great Al Fatch revolution, who have turned deserts into green land, will remain a safe support for their brothers in the Sudan, fighting the regime of starvation which has turned green lands into deserts and wilderness. Long live the joint struggle.

"From the extended meeting of Sudanese trade unions and leagues working in the Gulf".

Sudanese Front Cited on Right to Armed Struggle

LD030954 Tripoli JANA in English 0854 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Rajab, 3 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY - The Sudanese People's Socialist Front (S.P.S.F.), revolutionary committees movement, hailed the Sudanese people rising against the regime of surrogacy, treachery and submissiveness to imperialism in Khartoum. The front in a statement it issued praised the Sudanese revolutionaries' confrontation of the acts of suppression and tyranny butcher Numayri practices against them. The statement addressed the revolutionary Sudanese masses by saying: Your uprising and revolution the whole world heard of. Your courage raised all peoples admiration, eyes and nerves are still anxious for you and news of your victories.

The statement added: In this critical historic circumstance the whole of Sudan, north and south, east and west, suffers the hardships of world imperialism and its pressures where the Sudanese person suffer and his existence is threatened by the practices of the surrogacy, treachery, and reactionary bloody regime of Sudan.

In this same historic circumstances, and shamelessly and boldly, the head of the regime did not hesitate to pay his farewell pilgrimage to the American Black House. His oppressive services do not hesitate, on his behalf, to hit against the Sudanese masses who are rising to revenge their dignity, freedom, right of living and national unity of north and south, that comprehensive national unity whose slogan carried by, and defended with arms by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army.

The S.P.S.F. revolutionary committees movement, went on to say: Butcher Numayri's oppressive forces went very far in striking against the people's masses. Martyrs were by the tens. Hospitals were filled with hundreds of the injured. Prisons filled with thousands of detainees, men and women, from all over Sudan.

The statement called on the struggling Sudanese masses in various cities and provinces to step-up their struggle to regain their dignity, to make the revolution victorious and to cause the downfall of the agent bloody regime for ever.

The statement confirmed that today's revolution of the Sudanese people is tying the national arms of the Sudanese people with its national hopes with the aims and hopes of the Arab nation in its holy struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. It is a revolution against national treachery practiced by butcher Numayri against the Arab nation in turning Sudan into a bridgehead for Falasha Jews to cross from Africa to occupied Palestine where they will turn into soldiers fighting the Arab people, under the flags of the Zionists, the Arab nation's enemies.

The statement affirmed that the revolution of the Sudanese people today was a revolution against backwardness, confiscation of public liberties and basic rights of the Sudanese person, under the false slogans behind which America's aid and servants from reactionaries, fascist and Moslem Brotherhood, the party of the C.I.A. and other agents besides stand, the so-called Shari'a which is not really Shari'a in the Islamic sense but instrument of suppression, terror and fear for men and women through flogging, severing of limbs and hanging in public places. It is also a revolution against the hunger which butcher Numayri imposed on the advice of the experts at the World Bank to an extent that left the Sudanese people needy for food and medicine.

The sons of Sudan have become deprived of schooling, while parasites, delinquents, the wheeler-dealers, spies and agents of reaction and imperialism benefit from the wealth of the Sudan.

The S.P.S.F. confirmed that the awakening of the Sudanese revolutionary masses gives them right now to become a violent armed revolution which answers fire with fire and blood with blood, so that it can confront and defeat fascism and bring about its downfall. The Front also stressed at the end of its statement that the various factions of the Sudanese revolution, its organizations and formations, are ready to implement the order of death so that the popular revolution of the Sudanese people can emerge victorious. The Front called on all forces of revolution in the Arab homeland, the African Continent and the whole world to back the Sudanese people and stand by them in the face of fascism, reaction and imperialism.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives PDRY Defense Minister

LD032040 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 11, April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received today Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau and defense minister in South Yemen.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD032102 Tripoli JANA in English 1744 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 11, April 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Brigadier Salih Muslih Qasim, member of the Political Bureau of the Socialist Party and defense minister of South Yemen and accompanying delegation left Tripoli midday today after paying a few days visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to attend the celebrations of the Libyan Arab People to mark the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of the British bases from the Libyan Arab soil.

Brigadier Salih Muslih Qasim was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. The ambassador and members of Yemen Embassy to the Jamahiriyah and several officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces took part also in the farewell ceremony.

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Gorbachev

LD032340 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received the day before yesterday [2 April] the Soviet ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and handed him a message for President Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet [titles as heard].

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Iraqi Front Delegation

LD032128 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution this evening received the delegation of the Iraqi National Democratic Front.

JANA Political Editor Comments on U.S. Statement

LD031553 Tripoli JANA in English 1433 GMT 3 Apr 85

["JANA Political Editor Comments on American State Department Statement" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 11, April 3 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American State Department issued last night a statement read by the official spokesman, Bernard Kalb, in Washington about the speech delivered by the leader of the revolution at the end of the meetings of the nationalist command for Arab revolutionary forces.

The American Government claimed in its statement that the world will not tolerate assault on law and terrorism which it alleged that Libya is calling for it publicly. He said Libya will bear the responsibility of what he called its activities and holds it responsible for any anti-American action inside and outside U.S. He said: "We will continue consultation and cooperation with allied governments threatened" as he alleged, with "Libyan aggression".

JANA political editor commented on the American State Department's statement and what it contained of allegations and claims and open threats. He wrote as follows: The American Government was not able to get rid of obsession it has been suffering from during the last years which is the obsession of "Libya" which represents and objective facts confirm that a formidable barrier and strong obstacle in face of passing the American schemes in the Arab region.

The deliberate and hateful prejudice and hatred issued by the American State Department yesterday against Libya reflects this fact, in addition to a mounting feeling of guilt U.S. has been suffering from due to increase of opposition against its destructive activities in the world.

The American statement about Libya came to confirm that the sum of constant facts and conclusive evidence included in the speech of the leader of the revolution at the end of the meetings of the nationalist command of Arab revolutionary forces is a fatal blow. It outlined accurately and expressed with great honesty the reality of the American Arab situation and the official relations between the American Government and the submissive Arab party. This confirms what America fears most and worried about is the popular revolutionary action and not the columns of leaders and rulers heading to Washington.

We want to ask if the defense for survival, land and dignity is considered, in American understanding, terrorism? Then what would we call the invasion of Grenada and destruction of Lebanon with aircraft carrier *New Jersey* and supporting the racial Zionists in Palestine and apartheid regime in South Africa and spreading missiles of destruction in West Europe and besieging developing countries like Nicaragua?

When we comment on the revilements of the American State Department, this does not mean that we want to justify a position or to give up our constant principles, but to confirm that America has installed herself to determine the meanings the world must follow and the values that govern it.

The American Government which did not disclose, through its daily practices, reliance on the policy of organised state terrorism, and declares today in an open manner that it will continue recruiting her allies and symbols in the region to oppose Libya, must fully understand that [words indistinct] and, of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah are firm and cannot be changed by the policy of warships or of open brandishing with starvation or invasion nor the policy of forming paper alliances against it. This is because the Libyan Arab people have gained authority, wealth and arms inside and have been able to create a strong principle alliance with Arab revolutionary forces and progressive and peace loving forces in the world.

Message Sent to UN

LD040845 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau has sent a message to the UN secretary general in which he condemned the latest aggressive American statements against the people of the Jamahiriyah.

The message reads: I refer to the repeated aggressive statements issued by American officials, which were recently repeated by the national security adviser to the U.S. President on 25 March 1985 and by the national security adviser to the U.S. President on 25 March 1985 and by the official State Department spokesman on 2 April 1985, in which they openly and directly threatened the use of force against Libya.

The SPLAJ [Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah], while strongly condemning these aggressive statements, alerts world and Arab public opinion to their seriousness especially in view of their recent escalation, a matter that indicates the American Administration has a plan for a military aggression against the Jamahiriyah people. The open American threat against the Jamahiriyah indicates that a plot is being hatched by the American Administration in coordination with the reactionary forces in the region through its incitiment of these regimes to hostility towards the Jamahiriyah in order to use them as a justification for carrying out its plan.

Those following events in the region clearly notice that there is coincidence and and coordination between the American threat and the Egyptian announcement of the uncovering of an alleged Libyan plot and also between what was uncovered by some Arab leaders' hints indicate the existence of aggressive intentions, a matter which indicates that there is a premeditated plan for military action against Libya.

At a time when the strings of this plot are being uncovered, it interests us to confirm that the American and Egyptian claims are unfounded and it also interests us in this context to draw the attention of world public opinion to the seriousness of the preparations against Libya for direct aggression by America, a superpower that is a permanent Security Council member.

While the Jamahiriyah rejects the American and Egyptian allegations in letter and form, it confirms that it will take all the legitimate means guaranteed by international law to defend its security and that it will respond with every force to aggression irrespective of its source.

The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau asked the UN secretary general to distribute the message as an official Security Council and General Assembly document, and to adopt the measures guaranteed by the UN Charter and UN resolutions in this respect.

The secretary also sent similar messages to the Arab League secretary general, the ICO secretary general the acting secretary of the OAU, and the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Chadian Envoy 3 Apr

LD032209 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this afternoon at the Royal Palace in Marrakech received Mr Hamet Korom, Chadian secretary of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation and the special envoy of Chadian president, Hissein Habre, who was accompanied by his country's ambassador to Paris. During this meeting the Chadian envoy delivered a message from President Hissein Habre.

The meeting was attended by Minister of State Ahmed Alaoui, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Abdellatif Filali, and Ahmed Rida Guedira, his majesty's adviser.

SUDAN

Numayri Interviewed on Mideast, Domestic Issues

NC031345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 3 Apr (MENA)— Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stressed that during his current visit to the United States, he found both U.S. President Reagan and his administration ready to act favorably on behalf of the Middle East peace process.

President Numayri affirmed that President Husni Mubarak's proposals for peace between Israel and the Arabs constitute a first step worthy of appreciation and study. The U.S. President, he added, will support the Egyptian proposals since peace in the Middle East promotes both strategic and tactical U.S. interests.

In an exlcusive interview with MENA's Washington correspondent, Numayri said that during his upcoming visit to Egypt, scheduled to begin on Sunday, he will discuss with President Mubarak the outcome of his visit to the United States, a visit characterized by great activity of interest to Arabs and Africans. Numayri stressed that he is very interested in stopping off in Egypt after his visit to the United States and before beginning his trip to Pakistan on 9 April. The relation between Sudan and Egypt is a special one, different from and surpassing the common relations among most countries.

Responding to a question about the internal conditions in Sudan, President Numayri said: I have left Sudan in the hands of efficient and loyal leaders. I am confident that it is in good hands, both in terms of leadership and in terms of the masses.

There are some countries, however, who are worried about my composure and great confidence in the Sudanese people. The May Revolution, under the sole political organization of the Sudanese Socialist Union, laid down all the foundations necessary for the people to actively participate in their country's government.

President Numayri underlined that any conspiracy or treason aimed at the Sudanese people will be stamped out soon and well. This is what has happened to those who wanted to foment unrest and instability.

The Sudanese president vehemently attacked the Muslim Brotherhood in Sudan, saying that he had uncovered their cells and fascist designs and foiled their attempts to contain the state and the Sudanese Government. The disturbances which the Muslim Brotherhood attempted to initiate, President Numayri said, imparted a special character to his visit to Washington. President Numayri noted that while he has been in the United States, they have incited the mobs in Khartoum to raise slogans, to call for his ouster and the fall of his government, and to say that Numayri will not return to Sudan, that Numayri is ill, and that Numayri will die. All these events have motivated the world media to seek interviews with me, as though my visit to Washington were a working one. In fact, it is for medical reasons, Numayri pointed out.

Commenting on conditions in the south, Numayri said that he gave complete instructions to the Peace Committee, formed to restore order across the country. He granted it enough leeway to act both domestically and abroad and to contact Sudanese functionaries – in the south and the north – to reach an acceptable formula. This committee, he said, also has complete power to prepare semi-mandatory recommendations. The only strict principle for its action is the unity of Sudan, south and north; the prevention of its partition into two states; and the recognition of the principle of local government and of delegating financial authority to regional governments to allow them to practice financial autonomy.

Replying to another question about the external designs concocted against Sudan, Numayri expressed his utmost dismay that a brotherly Arab and African coutnry – namely Libya — poses a threat to Sudan more than any other country in the world. Libya, he said, is trying to sabotage the Sudanese economy, society, constitutional institutions, and national unity. It is fanning intertribal wars and wants to use Sudan as a stepping-stone to Egypt.

President Numayri said that Libya is divesting itself of a strategy that it cannot undertake because it is a superpower strategy. Numayri pointed out that Libya is wrapping its ambitions in the cloak of struggle and militancy. It calls for Arab solidarity but it is the first to break up Arab ranks. It speaks about African solidarity yet it is the first to sabotage African countries and relations. It calls for cooperation among the Arabs and Africans but declines to host the Arab-African conference in Tripoli, despite the fact that only 10 days are left before the date set for this conference, in which more than 70 countries are to take part.

President Numayri said that Al-Qadhdhafi is a major threat and that it is really regrettable that he is using a country such as Ethiopia, which is facing severe economic difficulties, luring it with its dollars to act against Sudan and other countries — Somalia, Kenya, and other peace-loving African countries.

Concluding his interview with MENA, President Numayri commented on the issue of the Falashas, the Ethiopian Jews, who are said to have been transported from Sudan to Israel by commercial planes and then by U.S. planes. President Numayri said that Sudan had opened its borders to Ethiopian refugees who were fleeing from famine and war, because they selected Sudan to search shelter. President Numayri said: We are not interested in their identity or tribal affiliation. We also do not mind if some of them want to leave Sudan for another country. As a matter of fact we encourage that. Numayri added that 40,000 out of a total of 50,000 Ethiopians residing in the United States have migrated via Sudan. We allow the refugees freedom of movement.

The undisputable fact, Numayri said, is that there are no relations between Sudan and Israel. We do not allow any refugees to leave Sudan for Israel. However, if those refugees want to leave for Europe or the United States and then go to Israel, I cannot prevent them. We have about 2 million registered refugees and about 5 million unregistered, and I am ready to help transfer all of them to other countries.

Answering a last question about his health, President Numayri said that his health is very good and that he is meticulous in having an annual checkup in Washington after the operation he had 6 years ago. This is being done on doctors' orders, President Numayri added. He also said that he undergoes regular medical examinations in Sudan and in Egypt every 3 or 4 months.

Telephone, Telex Links With Khartoum Remain Cut

AU040937 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 4 (AFP) – Telephone and telex links with Khartoum were still cut off today, a day after a demonstration against the government in the Sudanese capital. Operators at the telecommunications center here said there were no telephone lines open to Khartoum, though they were agreeing to note requests for calls.

The SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY, monitored in Nairobi, reported yesterday that a protest demonstration by students, doctors, engineers and businessmen had taken place but was dispersed by security forces because it had not been authorized. The agency said there were no casualties, but it gave no figures for the number of people involved. The professional groups, led by doctors, had called the march to demand a "change of system" leading to greater democracy and economic reform. At least five people were killed last week in two days of rioting against food prices. The rioting broke out after President Ja'far Numayri left the country on a visit to the United States. He has not yet returned.

AFP: Khartoum Airport Shuts Down 'Indefinitely'

NC041547 Paris AFP in English 1543 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 4 (AFP) — Khartoum Airport closed down indefinitely to international traffic this morning, an airline source said here today. The closure followed the cutting-off of all telephone and telex links with Sudan yesterday, and reports from the British Foreign Office earlier in the day saying major services had closed down in Khartoum following a call for a general strike today.

No official announcement of the airport closure has been made in Sudan, where disturbances broke out on March 29 shortly after the departure of President Ja'raf Numayri for a 10-day visit to the United States.

Economy at Standstill Following General Strike

AU041240 Paris AFP in English 1233 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpt] London, April 4 (AFP) — Parts of the Sudanese economy were today at a standstill following a call for a general strike in the wake of demonstrations in Khartoum yesterday, the British Foreign Office said here. Quoting reports from the British Embassy in Khartoum, the Foreign Office said bank workers, airline staff and employees of the national oil company, as well as doctors and lawyers, had joined the strike.

Khartoum Airport was closed but the capital was calm, the Foreign Office said. Commercial telephone and telex links with Khartoum have been cut off since yesterday, shortly before an anti-government demonstration was due to be held in the city.

In Cairo, diplomatic sources confirmed that the Sudanese capital was calm, and said mixed Army and police anti-riot units were patrolling the city. The sources also said the Sudanese authorities prevented a foreign passenger plane from taking off from Khartoum airport early today.

SPLA Radio Reportage on Khartoum Demonstrations

Forces Fire on Marchers

EA041438 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1330 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] During the popular demonstration in protest against Numayri's destructive economic policies in Khartoum yesterday, the security forces used violence as they opened fire on the citizens. The leader of the demonstration was arrested. It is worth noting that the demonstration was led by doctors together with lawyers, students, and merchants. According to reports reaching Radio SPLA from Khartoum, external communications were interrupted. Employees of Sudanese embassies could not communicate with Khartoum.

Students, Professionals Arrested

EA031456 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The state security organ of the Sudan Government in Khartoum has arrested and detained leaders of the students union of the University of Khartoum known as KUSU, university lecturers, the bar association and the doctors union. The arrests were carried out by the state security to frustrate anti-government demonstrations planned for today in which the professional associations have decided to protect against the government's handling of the political and economic affairs in the country. Those arrested are:

Professor Muhammad al-Amin al-Tawn, acting president, Khartoum University Teachers Union;

Dr Marwan Hamid al-Rashid, secretary, Khartoum University Teachers Union;

Mr Mirghani al-Nasiri, president, bar association;

Mr Mustafa 'Abd al-Qadir, secretary, bar association;

Mr Kamal al-Juzuru, treasurer, bar assocaition, and;

The president of the doctors' union and other members of the union.

In another development our special correspondent in Khartoum says that judges are expected to join the protest in solidarity with the bar association.

Police Noncompliance With Orders

EA031508 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The following is a translation of the original Arabic text of the police officers release in which they declared that they would no longer comply with any orders for the use of violence against demonstrators:

Ever since the inception of the infamous May Revolution, the police force has been working with an attitude characterized by loyalty and self-denial in safeguarding the security and upholding the interests of the country. To that end it had unintentionally partaken in the persecution of the Sudanese people by being an obedient and willing tool in the hands of the dictator Numayri and his aides, who used the police force to oppress and compromise the dignity of the people under the pretext of preserving law and public order. The police permitted itself to be transformed into the devastating arm of the regime ruthlessly used to coerce and divide the people by the system which has irreparably destroyed the national economy.

In keeping with its unique status and nature which inherently dictates strict neutrality with regard to political struggle the polie had hitherto observed absolute noninvolvement in the regime versus the people conflict. Unfortunately, this situation the regime has shamelessly exploited to deny the police its legitimate right and the dignified position it deserved. The policy, having been stripped of all prestige and appropriate terms of service and financial position, deteriorated to a level that has certainly rendered it possible for the worst and the most inferior elements conceivable to find their way into the police force. A very sad development indeed should we consider how centrally crucial to police work honesty and integrity normally to be expected of each and every member of the police force are.

Despite all that, we in the police force will not yield to frustration and despair but firmly remain of the conviction that the time has now come for the police being an integral part of the nation to make its long awaited historic stand and to discharge its national duty in protecting the rights and achievements of the Sudanese people.

Numayri should not be allowed to wreak havoc on these, because the Sudan is not his private domain where he may do as he pleases. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to say forcefully:

No, to Numayri. No, to dictatorship, injustice and tyranny. The people will not surrender their prestige to the regime and its corrupt organs.

If at all the country has witnessed a period of relative calm lately that was only because time has been needed by the masses to reorganize and close ranks in preparation for the final uprising. The spirit of revolutionary October still lives in us and its inspiration will always steer us forward in our just struggle.

We hereby declare that from now onwards we the police officers will spare no efforts to ensure that any orders from the regime's authorities calling for the use of force against demonstrators are not complied with. The police pledges in solidarity with the masses to bring down this system and will not be swayed in its resolve by Numayri's recent attempt to buy its conscience when he at long last brought into law the police financial bill over which he had been dragging his feet for almost over [as heard] a year.

The police will never give into Numayri's persistent efforts to drive a wedge between the police and the broad masses of the Sudanese people since the problem, worries and concerns of the police are inseparable from those of the citizens.

Army Sympathetic to Masses

EA041355 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The internal situation in Khartoum remains unclear as of this news bulletin due to apparent [words indistinct] the ordinary citizens of Khartoum the capital of Sudan. The demonstrations are aimed at toppling Ja'far Numaryri's regime which the demonstrators hold responsible for the country's economic, political, and general mismanagement. The regime, which according to our reports from Khartoum is even being isolated by the regular forces, has resorted to mass arrests of the leadership of the protesting professional bodies.

It is not clear whether the regime will be in control of the situation considering the police force statement issued 5 days ago and which we broadcast yesterday in which they declared they will disobey government orders to stop and disperse the demonstrators. Sources close to Radio SPLA say the Army is generally sympathetic to the masses and their demands for Numayri to resign.

SPLA Radio on Situation in Southern Provinces

Government Forces Routed

EA301452 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Government forces have made another unsuccessful attempt to regain control of Jokau area yesterday. They were engaged by SPLA forces who repulsed the attack, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in men and materiel. The commander of the enemy forces has fled with a few of his surviving soldiers to nearby (Maywu) town, where, according to reports from the local population, he is making preparations to surrender with the soldiers to SPLA forces.

In this connection it is worth mentioning that SPLA forces upon learning of the enemy approach had immediately maneuvered some of their units towards the enemy's rear, thereby effectively cutting the enemy's probable route of withdrawal and consequently rendering escape impossible.

Military Post Captured

LD031524 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] According to our correspondent accompanying SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces in southern upper Nile and Equatoria operational zone under the command of Major Arok Thuon Arok, member of SPLA High Command, SPLA forces recently attacked and captured Ngangala Post [about 20 miles east of Juba] on Juba-Torit road, destorying all military installations. In a related development a demolition unit of SPLA blew up the vitally important (Tora) bridge that links Ngangala with Juba, our correspondent added.

In this regard the commander in chief of the SPLA Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has sent a message of congratulations to the following officers for their excellent and successful operations in ngangalaand the surrounding areas. They are Lieutenant Samuel Majak Anywach; Lieutenant Oko Itaya Anyet; Lieutenant Alier Biyar Akol; Lieutenant Maker Deng Myk; Lieutenant Madin Achiek Chuol; Lieuteant Bol Kuanyin Deng; Lieutenant Yusuf Chops Mong; and Lieutenant Boot William Garang; and Lieutenant Ajang Deng Biya.

High Command on Situation

EA041425 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] We now bring you a statement by the High Command of the SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] to the Sudanese people on the current situation in the country: The release [is] on behalf of the High Command by Lieutenant Colonel Carabino Kuanyin Bol, deputy chairman of the SPLM (Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] and deputy commander in chief of the SPLA. The text reads: Countrymen, today you have taken your brave and right decision by going out to demonstrate your open rejection of Numayri and the decaying May system. We are in full support of all your stands and actions. We send our special greetings to our brave brothers, especially the professionals, the police and the rest of our toiling masses. We are in control of most of the southern Sudan which is war zone number one. We are in control of Jonglei, Sobat, Lakes [Province], Bentiu and Eastern Equatoria Provinces.

We appeal to our fathers and mothers all over the country not to allow their sons in the Army to be used to keep Numayri in power. Most of these are joining us daily. Those who have provoked us have died although the system does not admit this.

Where is for example Col 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad al-Balla? Our people, let not Numayri return to Khartoum. If you do that we shall move to Khartoum. But that will take some time. Now is the time for action. For your information most of the soldiers in the south have responded positively to the appeal of the leader of our movement Col Dr John Garang de Mabior and government soldiers are considering secret talks with us to become members of the SPLA. Long live the great brave Sudanese people. Long live SPLA. Long live SPLM and its leadership.

Town of Boma Captured

EA041503 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] This is Radio SPLA, the voice of the Sudanese revolutionary armed struggle. We have just received the following information from the front: The SPLA forces of Aqrab [scorpion] Battalion, commanded by Major Nasugak Nashiluk, have captured and are in control of Boma town in eastern Upper Nile.

The fighting, which began on 1 April and lasted for 32 hours, left 28 government soldiers dead. The rest of the government forces have retreated and are being pursued by SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces at the time this report was received. Among the enemy soldiers killed were 2d Lieutenant Awad Hamid Awam whose identity card number is 6448 and military code number is 1255; and Hamid Yasir Yallo. Among the weapons and items the fleeing government forces left behind are: 3 anti-aircraft guns, two 82 mm mortars, 1 two-inch mortar, some medicine and other important documents. SPLA's losses are four heroes killed in action and five wounded. The SPLA is inviting journalists representing the world news media to witness for themselves the presence of SPLA forces at Boma, in eastern Upper Nile.

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Receives Turkish Defense Minister

TA031750 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] National Defense Minister Zeki Yavuzturk is continuing his contacts in Tunisia. He was received today by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Bilateral military training and cooperation iwthin the framework of the 1983 agreement was reviewed at the meeting. Furthermore, views were exchanged on economic cooperation and other joint activities.

Yavuzturk later met with Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid Essebsi.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Notes Successes Against Moroccan Forces

LD040831 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A Ministry of Information and Culture communique reports violent shelling and concentrated attacks were carried out by Polisario forces against Moroccan military concentrations all along the barricades built by the army of occupation in the Western Sahara.

The communique adds that these operations, which fell within the framework of the Greater Arab Maghreb attack, resulted in the killing and wounding of 50 Moroccan soldiers and the destruction of 2 vehicles, a mortar, and a heavy machinegun.

SDAR Hands Over Remains of Pilots to Belgium

LD040821 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] It has been learned that the SDAR authorities have handed over to Belgium the remains of the two pilots killed in their aircraft that was destroyed in the Dakhla area on 21 January.

According to the SDAR Ministry of Information and Culture statement, this humanitarian act was carried out in the presence of a Belgian Government representative.

KENYA

New Zealand's Prime Minister Continues Visit

Lange Comments

EA031433 Nairobi KNA in English 1205 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Nairobi, April 3 — New Zealand's prime minister, Mr David Lange, has disclosed that his government will establish a diplomatic post in East Africa to enhance his country's relationship with this zone.

Addressing a press conference in a Nairobi hotel today, Mr Lange said that the Labour government of which is is the president [as received] has a tradition of establishing new foreign offices and that time was ripe for New Zealand to establish one of her offices in East Africa. Prime Minister Lange did not however specify when and where exactly the post will be established.

He reiterated his country's avowed condemnation stand towards apartheid, stating that to date a substantial number of businessmen in New Zealand have severed their trading ties with South Africa.

On sporting links with South Africa, Prime Minister Lange said that his government will never at any time issue visas to a South African rugby team, Spring Board [as received], to play in New Zealand.

On New Zealand's rugby teams stubborn behaviour, Mr Lange said that though the country had little control over the team, his government talked with the Rugby Council on March 30 that it would not be in the interest of New Zealand for the team to visit South Africa. [sentence as received]

On arms, Mr Lange said that his country opposes arms race and that it does not want to be involved in any sort of military ambition anywhere in the world.

Joint Communique Issued

EA031403 Nairobi KNA in English 1035 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Joint communique on visit by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange issued in Nairobi on 3 April]

[Text] Nairobi April 03 — 1. At the invitation of His Excellency Daniel T. arap Moi, the prime minister of New Zealand, the Right Honourable David Lange, paid an official visit to Kenya from the 1st to the 3rd of April, 1985. Talks between the delegations of both countries were held in an atmosphere of unity and friendship characterising the relations between the two countries.

2. The Kenya side, headed by H.E. President Daniel arap Moi, was composed of:

a. Hon Mwai Kibaki — Vice President and Minister for Home Affairs.
b. Hon E.W. Mwangale — Minister for Foreign Affairs.
c. Hon J.K. Ole Tipis — Minister of State in the Office of the President.
d. Hon N. Biwott — Minister for Energy and Regional Development.
e. Hon Prof G. Saitoti — Minister for Finance and Planning.
f. Hon K. Matiba — Minister for Culture and Social Services.
g. Mr S. Nyachae — Chief Secretary.
h. Mr B.A. Kiplagat — Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
i. Dr E.I. Maluki — Senior Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
j. Mrs K. Kinyanjui — Head, Asia and Australiasia Divison, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

3. The New Zealand delegation, headed by the prime minister, the Rt Hon David Lange, consisted of:

a. Mr M. Norrish — Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
b. H.E. Mr D.G. Harper — High Commissioner to Kenya.
c. Mr G. Fortune — Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
d. Mr R.J. Martin — Head, Africa Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
e. Mr C. Laidlaw — Adviser, Prime Minister's Department.

4. The president and the prime minister held extensive discussions on bilateral relations between the two countries and exchanged views on Africa and international issues of common interest. The discussions were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

5. The president and the prime minister noted with satisfaction the friendly relations and fruitful co-operation developing between Kenya and New Zealand. They agreed on the need to expand the areas of co-operation in an effort to further consolidate the existing friendly relations between the two countries.

6. The president and the prime minsiter exchanged views on recent developments in the world in general and in Africa, Asia and the Pacific in particular, and shared the view that the maintenance of the international peace and security depends on strict respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others states.

7. The president and the prime minister reviewed in depth the latest developments in the southern Africa region and reaffirmed their support for the people of Namibia in their struggle against the illegal occupation of their territory by the racist regime of South Africa in total disregard of the United Nations resolutions. In this connection, the two leaders reaffirmed their conviction that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only internationally acceptable formula for Namibia independence and should be implemented without pre-conditions and without delay. They therefore called upon the international community to increase its support to the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence.

8. The two leaders extensively reviewed the continued application and expansion of apartheid policies in South Africa by the racist regime in Pretoria. They condemned the continuation of the repressive policies of South Africa in general and in particular, the current killings of defenceless Africa people peacefully demonstrating against the inhuman policies and practices of the apartheid system. The prime minister supported the call for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the explosive situation in South Africa and to consider proposals under the charter to bring about an end to the apartheid system in that country.

9. The two leaders unreservedly supported the black people of South Africa in their struggle to free themselves from the inhuman system of apartheid, and, to this end, they called for unconditional release of all political detainees in that country, including Nelson Mandela, as a first step towards the total and complete distruction of the apartheid system and the reestablishment of democracy, social justice and rule of law in South Africa.

10. The Kenyan side expressed its deep gratitude to the New Zealand government for its unequivocal stand to isolate the racist regime of South Africa as a means of denying it international respectability until apartheid is abolished. In this connection, the two sides appealed to the international community to make a concerted effort to force South Africa to abolish the apartheid system. The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to uphold the Gleneagles agreements in both the spirit and the letter. The prime minister informed the president that he had told the New Zealand Rugby Union that the proposed tour of South Africa must not proceed.

11. On the situation in the Middle East, the president and the prime minister reiterated the view that the Palestinian issue is the core of the Middle East question. They recognized the urgent need for a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East based on the implementation of the relevant UN resolutions on the question, particularly the necessity for Israel withdrawal from territories it ocupied in 1967 and the recognition of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state in the region. They further reiterated their support for the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders to this end. The two leaders called upon all the parties concerned to enter into negotiations directed towards achieving a comprehensive and durable peace in the region.

12. On the situation in Afghanistan, the president and the prime minister reaffirmed the necessity for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and an early achievement of a political solution based upon the principles of non-interference, non-intervention in internal affairs of other states and respect for the right of self-determination of the Afghan people and the non-aligned status of that country.

13. On the question of the Indian Ocean, the two leaders expressed support for the current international efforts directed towards the early convening of an international conference to work for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

14. The two leaders expressed their desire for a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem and emphasized that principal elements of the settlement are the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia and the exercise of the right to self-determination by the Cambodian people without external pressure form any quarter.

15. The prime minister paid tribute to President Moi for the positive role he has undertaken among the neighbouring countries in this region and in his capacity as the chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), all aimed at the establishment of deeper political understanding and positive economic co-operation among the African countries.

16. Reviewing the question of armaments and the arms race, the two leaders expressed their grave concern at the serious danger posed to mankind and the environment by the continued escalation of nuclear arms in our world today. They consequently reiterated their conviction that the quest for disarmament is of supreme urgency for the survival of civilization on this planet. The two leaders therefore expressed their unequivocal commitment to general and complete disarmament under effective international control as the only alternative to total annihilation through nuclear holocaust.

17. The prime minister briefed President Moi on the stand taken by New Zealand concerning disarmament in general and in particular on the nuclear test ban treaty. The prime minister also informed the president of his government's decision to ban the entry of nuclear armed and nuclear powered vessels to New Zealand ports.

18. The two leaders reviewed the current trends in the world economic situation which adversely affect their efforts towards faster and sustained economic development. They agreed that the north-south dialogue, aimed at restructuring the present international economic order, is one of the most pressing problems that the international community needs to resolve.

19. The president and the prime minister agreed on the need to promote the expansion of trade between the two countries and agreed to broaden and accelerate technical and economic co-operation in the fields of education, agriculture, livestock development, science and technology through the exchange of experts and technicians. They further agreed on the need to maintain regular official consultations on co-operation activities and exploration on further areas of co-operation.

20. The two leaders shared the view that the current visit of Prime Minister Lange greatly helped to enhance the existing friendship and co-operation between the two countries, thereby opening a new era of co-operation between Kenya and New Zealand through mutual understanding and personal contacts.

21. Prime Minister Lange expressed his sincere appreciation for the warm and friendly reception and hospitality accorded to him and his entire party by the Kenyan Government and people and cordially invited President Moi to visit New Zealand at a mutually convenient time.

22. The Kenya president accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the return visit would be fixed through diplomatic channels.

David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand;

Daniel Teroitich arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya.

SEYCHELLES

Government Joins Treaties on Nuclear Weapons Control

AB030946 Paris AFP in English 0844 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Victoria, April 3 (AFP) — Seychelles has joined three major treaties covering the control of nuclear weapons, the Ministry of Planning and External Relations said in a communique issued today.

The agreements are the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and ocean floor and in the subsoil. The communique said the treaties were entirely consistent with Seychelles' foreign policy, which recognized that regional efforts to create the Indian Ocean zone of peace must be placed in the global context of disarmament and international affairs.

Seychelles had deposited the instrument of accession with the governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States, the joint depositories of all three treaties.

SOMALIA

125 More Cholera Deaths in Refugee Camp

EA031646 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpts] A statement from the Somali Democratic Republic Health Ministry today states that 172 new cholera cases have been diagnosed, while 125 people died of cholera yesterday at the (Genet) refugee camp in Hargeysa.

In Hargeysa, 16 new cholera cases were diagnosed yesterday, but no deaths were reported. People found to be suffering from the disease in Hargeysa were refugees who had entered the town and some people who had visited the (Genet) refugee camp.

Committees assigned to contain the epidemic, Health Ministry workers of northwest region, doctors from Mogadishu, and relief organizations at refugee camps in the northwest region are working relentlessly to combat the disease in the (Genet) refugee camp.

Radio Halgan: Two Regions Under Curfew

EA041201 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Mar 85

[Text] The Barre regime has placed the Mudugh and Nugaal Regions under curfew, particularly those areas between the two regional capitals of Galcaio and Garoowe (central and northern Somalia). Reports reaching us from the 9th General Aynanshe Division of DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] wing of the Somali opposition forces, disclosed that the antipeople regime of Mogadishu has put pressure on the people in those regions following the escalation of activities by combatants of the Somali opposition groups in those regions which are supported by the people.

As a result of the liberation forces' escalating activities, Siad Barre's fascist forces have embarked upon systematic kidnapping and indiscriminate arrests of innocent people in these regions. Further reports from these regions say that members of the public are gathering at strategic points to guard themselves against attacks from Barre's loyalist forces.

A senior official of the 9th Gen Aynanshe Division warned that the combatants will deal devastating blows to Siad's henchmen if they attempt to attack the innocent members of the public. He added that the combatants' duty is to ensure their peoples' safety and security against threats from Siad's hired thugs.

UGANDA

Obote Receives Credentials of DPRK, PRC Envoys

EA040326 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The new ambassadors of the DPRK and PRC to Uganda have presented their credentials to President Milton Obote. The ceremony took place at the Uganda international conference centre in Kampala yesterday.

Presenting his credentials, Ambassador (Yi Chan-yi) of the DPRK congratulated the president on the success in rebuilding the country since 1980. He assured the president that he would do his best to develop the relationship between Uganda and his country to the highest level. President Obote expressed gratitude for the assistance extended to Uganda by the DPRK at its time of need.

The new Chinese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Jin Boxiong, said Uganda is held in highest esteem in China because of its leadership's contribution towards world peace and its effort in reconstruction. The president thanked the Chinese Government for understanding Uganda's situation and coming up with assistance. He said the people of Uganda are grateful and appreciate what the Chinese are doing in Uganda.

The two ceremonies were attended by ministers and senior government officials.

CONGO

Officials Seek To Arrange Chadian Factions' Meeting

AB031630 Paris AFP in French 1227 GMT 3 Apr 85

[By AFP special correspondent Nicolas Baby]

[Excerpt] Brazzaville, 3 April (AFP) — The Congolese authorities, who want to convene another meeting of the Chadian factions in Brazzaville, are endeavoring to "take maximum precautions" in order to avoid another failure, authorized sources said in the Congolese capital on Wednesday.

"There is a rendezvous, which is the OAU summit conference in June, during which Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso will have to report about the steps he has taken to ensure the holding of this meeting," admitted the same sources, which believe that it is now "possible" that a new meeting will be held between now and the OAU summit conference.

On his return home from Ndjamena last Sunday, Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga-Oba stated that such a meeting could not take place "for a few weeks." Congo wants to ensure the necessary guarantees of efficiency and the chances of success, authorized sources have said.

They first of all stress the need to avoid the claim to being the "legitimate government," made by both the Transitional National Union Government, supported by the Libyans, and the Ndjamena government from hindering the discussions. This was the case during the October meeting, which was compelled to suspend its deliberations after 1 week.

Since then, Congo has received a mandate from the OAU and encouragement from the French-African summit as well as from the meeting of the central African heads of state held in Brazzaville in December. According to authorized sources, on that occasion, many of Hissein Habre's colleagues deplored his intransigence and urged him to adopt a more flexible attitude toward his opponent.

GABON

Bongo Meets With Chadian Foreign Minister

AB030838 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] President Hissein Habre's envoy, Lassou Gouara, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday delivered a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre to the Gabonese head of state, Omar Bongo. The meeting between the two men afforded them the opportunity of discussing the situation in Chad, a situation dominated by the strengthening of Libyan presence in northern Chad.

Nucci Comments on Aid, Racism in France

AB031620 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The French minister of cooperation and development was interviewed yesterday by Africa No 1. Christian Nucci spoke of the Chadian conflict, which we mentioned earlier, relations between France and Guinea, the rise of racism in France, racial segregation in South Africa, and the food situation in Africa, particularly in the Sahel. Let us listen to Christian Nucci.

[Begin recording][Nucci] I have just completed a trip to the Sahel where I witnessed efforts being made by the world community, the effects of solidarity, and efforts by African states themselves. I will recall a first formula: Certain African leaders say that the solution to the problem must be found by Africans themselves. France, for its part, has increased its contribution as far as food aid is concerned by more than 54 percent. I am not saying this to try to get some sort of reward for this northern country because it has made greater efforts over the years. I am only saying it because a certain amount of truth must be established. In the framework of bilateral aid, France has contributed 130,000 tons, and in the framework of the EEC, France's contribution amounts to 190,000 tons. That comes to 320,000 tons. France's efforts are very important, but France cannot make these efforts alone.

Allow me to say that a certain number of states, southern countries, African countries, have been helping – an African state in particular has launched a campaign of solidarity that is quite noteworthy, original, and exemplary, that is, Gabon. At the initiative of Mrs Bongo, the wife of President El-Hadj Omar Bongo, a wide campaign for solidarity has been launched, a call that has been heeded by the Gabonese people and also, as President Bongo told me, by the expatriate population. Once again, this is a testimony to how the people are capable of overcoming their differences when it is a question of coming to the assistance of other afflicted people. France has made its contribution, but this is not what is most important. What is most important is that a southern country, conscious of the difficulties of other southern countries, has demonstrated its solidarity. So I consider it a duty here in Libreville at your Africa No. 1 studio to recall this magnificient surge of solidarity initiated by Mrs Bongo, the wife of the president of the Republic.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, in your country, Africans are currently victims of an ill. Some call it racism, others the evil of the time. This morning a newspaper vendor of African origin was killed in Bordeaux. What are you doing to curb this kind of violence?

[Nucci] First of all, this fresh piece of news you are breaking to me saddens me. Whatever be the race, religion, the color of the skin of a man, the death of another man always afflicts him. Sencondly, I think that we condemn racism. It is despicable. But we often recall the right to be different and I want to tell you that the only answer to this lies in the mobilization of the public

majority. What is going on in France now must remind us that France and the French people are the result of different contributions and that it is in respecting others in their variety that I think we might efficiently fight against racism. Human rights, the people's right, the possibility of being different, this constitutes the action we have been engaged in for a long time, more especially since 1981. Nothing can make us change our line of action, for it would be unworty of France to accept any form of segregation of men.

[Reporter] Is this the principle that guides your action in South Africa?

[Nucci] Absolutely. A very strong condemnation of the violence of the apartheid policy is evident. Here, too, violence and politics assert themselves. I want to remind you that France is one of the few Western countries that is widely listened to, I must say, in countries like Mozambique or Angola.

[Reporter] What is the state of Franco-Guinean cooperation a year after the coming to power of the military?

[Nucci] Cooperation between France and Guinea is doing quite well since this cooperation has gradually established itself. We have set up a mission for cooperation. The personnel who see to the functioning of this cooperation are already in place. This cooperation is extremely diversified and important. It touches very sensitive areas. France's cooperation is manifested in the fields of education, health, agriculture, and in the settlement of monetary, financial, and budgetary problems facing Guinea. Finally, I also think that it is within the context of subregional African solidarity that certain problems being encountered by Guinea-Conakry might be resolved. [end recording]

ZAIRE

French Envoy to Somalia Appointed New Ambassador

AB031825 Paris AFP in French 1420 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Paris, 3 Apr (AFP) — Claude Epervrier, French ambassador to Somalia, has been appointed ambassador to Zaire replacing Jean Kientz, it was announced today by the French Ministry of External Relations.

Yugoslavia Envoy Departs After Completing Tour

AB040102 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Summary] The Yugoslav ambassador to Zaire, Aleksandar Stanic, today went to bid farewell to Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, the first vice chairman of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee.

BENIN

New Executive Council Secretary General Named

AB032046 Cotonu Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The permanent committee of the Executive Council today, Wednesday, 3 April 1985, held its weekly meeting at the presidential palace in Cotonou. Here is a report on this meeting read by the minister of information and communications, Comrade Ali Houdou:

[Begin recording] On the decision of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the following appointments were made at the Presidency of the Republic:

Secretary General of the National Executive Council [NEC]
Comrade Godohoue Johnson
Deputy Secretary General of the NEC
Comrade Lambert (Ezigina)
General Inspector of the State
Comrade Gerard Marcel Agboton
Technical Adviser to the President on Economic Affairs
Comrade Abdoulaye (Mala Udi)

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues. [end recording]

Soviet Official Meets ANR Speaker, Comments

AB030842 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpt] The Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Comrade Avgust Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities, the second chamber after the Council of the Union, left Cotonou this afternoon after a 24-hour visit to our country. Shortly before its departure, the Soviet delegation was received by Comrade Romain Villon Guezo, speaker of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly [ANR]. The talks touched on disarmament, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Supreme Soviet and the ANR, and on international matters. Let us listen to Comrade Voss who readily answered questions put to him by the press. The chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet gives his impression on his visit to our country:

[Begin Voss recording in Russian fading into superimposed French translation] Our talks touched on a number on international questions. These questions included above all the problems of disarmament and the need to put an end to the crazy arms race. In this connection, we naturally spoke of the opening of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva and expressed the hope that positive results will be achieved at the negotiations which are very important for mankind. Of course, we also spoke of the need to establish a new world order.

The second series of questions that we examined were the bilateral relations existing between our two countries. In sum, our bilateral relations are very good, and continue to develop in all fields, especially in the political, economic, commercial, and cultural fields. However, we expressed the view that there were other areas that could be explored to further diversify and (?expand) our relations. As a matter of fact, we examined questions relative to the promotion of the relations existing between our two parliaments. [end recording]

BURKINA

Sankara Addresses Nation on Next 5-Year Plan

AB032230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2137 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Burkinabe President Captain Thomas Sankara's address to the nation on 3 April 1985 in Ouagadougou — live]

[Text] Fellow militants of the Popular and Democratic Revolution [RDP], friends of the RDP of Burkina Faso:

The fundamental mission of our revolution is to make possible what is necessary and to engineer for ourselves the victory over our enemies. The political, social, economic, and cultural development of the Faso is necessary. We must accurately assess this within the framework of a plan — a true strategy of comprehensive and detailed actions — for launching and winning the battles we are going to fight.

The period 1986-90 will be 5 years of struggle, 5 years of victory in the construction of a great and everlasting happiness; 1986-90 will be an intense period in the life of our RDP within the framework of a strategy of struggle — the 5-year plan; a 5-year plan that dares to see farther than the immediate horizon of our day-to- day life, because the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] backed by the militant people has gained more confidence in coping with the various preoccupations and distressing engagements which assault and attack its senses; a 5-year plan to translate the confident audacity and proud boldness of our people who are making firm and majestic strides toward the shores of their happiness; 5 years to defy the sirens of demagogy who are singing in an unechoed soprano voice the psalms of laziness and facility; 5 years of courage, self-denial, and sacrifices to make the bugaboos of destabilization from inside and outside the country realize the people's resistance to all their conspiracies, enticements, and terrorist acts; a 5-year plan to enable our people to tell mankind that the Voltans, once the butt of everyone's joke, have put on their war tunics, flexed their indefatigable muscles formed from hard work, awakened their artistic talents, and opened even wider their charitable hearts to all people, and they are now the Burkinabe people. From now on, [words indistinct] the whole world must reckon with the great and valiant Burkinabe people.

Comrade militants, we must draw up a plan to serve the present and the future. In the past, the lack of a development program, and worse still of a project of society, resulted essentially in the [words indistinct]. Then, on the night of 4 August 1983, we got together to move (?forward) and dismissed all those who had chosen to stand in the way of progress and to retard the development of our country.

The CNR government is the government of the people, who alone show great ambitions and who alone are the everlasting driving power of all action. For the great destiny of our country, I call on each and every one of you to meditate on the 5-year plan, to make suggestions on the drafting of the plan, to discuss and write about the plan. Our 5-year plan must be a popular, democratic, and revolutionary one. Yes, for the first time in their history, our people will be associated in a debate from which they used to be excluded.

The debate on this plan must take place in every family in the 7,000 villages of Burkina, in every Revolutionary Defense Committee of all services, by all Burkinabes within the length and breadth of this country and outside the continent [as heard]. For the first time, the views of the majority — the true majority — will prevail over those of the minority in a democratic move. Together, under the banner of the RDP, we will write our own future history, for as revolutionaries, we will act realistically and boldly; we will organize our battle scientifically, exposing and fighting our enemies fiercely as well as fighting our personal, individual shortcomings.

In this national debate, everyone must be respected regardless of his social status, level of education, age, wealth, or sex. All ideas and opinions must be received. Nothing and no one will be too much. Everything must be accepted with respect: from the most simplistic proposal to the most daring suggestion, from the most upsetting contempt of established truths and habits to the hopeless repetition of worn out solutions; it is the time-honored common sense of our peasants that has fed us for ages. It was also Jules Verne's dream that led to men walking on the moon. The revolutionary's modesty prevents him from believing that the truth is his own preserve. The CNR does not fear the misfortune of truth.

The debate must be public and arguments for or against must be discussed fully. As in the democratic and popular pyramid, it will go from the base to the apex, from the households to the CNR,and vice versa, and it is through criticism that the people will make their opinions known. Taking part in this national debate, in the hamlets, in the offices, as well as at public discussions, demonstrates the assertion of a right — the right of the Burkinabe man to discuss, criticize, convince, and be convinced. Taking part in the debate does not impose on anyone the necessity to agree with anybody in advance. As for the CNR, it believes that only authorities with unavowed motives dislike criticism. However, all those who would voluntarily decide not to take part in this common task of nation building must also renounce their right to criticize and in particular to make slanderous and destructive criticisms. This is so because they have freely chosen to manage the vacant ministry of futile talk, second, because they are not assisting in the development of their country, and finally because they have no right to insult the future of a people. They have no right to criticize when they have not made an effort to build.

Our ambition in the conception and preparation of this 5-year plan is not child's play with all the illusions of the century nor a dictionary of pious wishes [words indistinct]. What we desire for our (?fatherland) must therefore be great and responsible because anything that is designed by mankind can be achieved by mankind. Our objective — attain — our desire, once our deep desire is to attain a given objective, we can (?achieve it). This will require sacrifices but the sacrifices will be less than the gains, and the efforts will be less important than the desire and the ability to rid Burkina Faso of this (?cancer) called underdevelopment.

Comrade militants, the 5-year development plan we shall draw up will be the outcome of lessons we learned from the People's Development Program [PPD] that is currently going on. It will give the Faso a future that will ban forever the notion of useless nations, external aid maliciously granted for misguided reasons, and those bogus programs planned without taking into account our realities and our means. It is now time for free and worthy peoples to conquer their development and to manage it themselves. Let us build our future through this 5-year plan together. Let us build our future that does not go beyond our dreams, a future with only one single message: the happiness of the people. Imperialism, which is concerned with (?its expansion) throughout the world, (?will try) to prevent us, but as we have always done in the past, we will succeed in our quest. I call on all Burkinabes, in the villages and in the hamlets, all organizations, all social and professional bodies, the young and the old, men and women, to mobilize themselves and to think deeply on the next 5 years and to determine the efforts we must make in our struggle to achieve the type of happiness we freely choose without envying anyone or regretting that we lived a useless life in which we were just dreaming.

People who have no control over their needs are not a free people. On behalf of the people and their happiness, I invite you all, as well as all the friends of our people, to write about the 5-year plan. The 1985-90 period will be 5 years to go even farther and definitively toward happiness under the leadership of the CNR and the supervision of the militant people.

Forward with the 5-year plan! The fatherland or death, we will win!

GHANA

State Bodies Told To Set Up Workers Committees

AB031642 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The Office of the Political Counselor for the Economic Development of CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] has told managements of state corporations which have up-to-date not formed the joint consultative committee in their establishments to do so immediately. It rejected the excuse that the directive on the formation of such committees was not clear enough.

A statement signed by the political counselor, Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asaase, described the failure to comply with this government directive as a most serious dereliction of duty. It repeated that the most elementary problems facing industries today and which constitute the core of most worker-management confrontations is the question of nonparticipation. That is why the government places so much emphasis on the need for worker

participation in decisionmaking at work places to reduce such confrontations to the barest minimum. Such worker participation will also create the right psychological atmosphere for achieving set production targets as well as develop the full creative potential of the worker.

According to the statement, the membership of the consultative committee should include the managing director as chairman, two CDR representatives, and a representative each of the local union and senior staff association. The other members are the general manager, head of finance or senior accountant and technical head,production manager or chief engineer as the case may be. The committee's functions are, among other things, to prepare monthly targets and choose the area of development, to review all forward planning of the corporation with a view toward adjusting them, and to ensure efficient maximization of production. The committee will also review performance in the area of procurement, marketing, debt collection, accounting, and financial management as well as labor and industrial relations. In addition, it will review financial operating report and cash flow statements to be submitted by the corporate management, review audit reports to ensure corrective action, and review performance of staff for the company and make recommendations.

The Office of the Political Counselor emphasized that the concern of the revolutionary process is to instill in them the value of participation as being integral to the model of a just society and our conception of democratic, industrial, and production relations. Where disagreements arise as a matter of principle, CDR's should show revolutionary discipline and maturity by reporting to the Office of the Political Counselor without allowing such disagreements to degenerate into counterproductive actions. This is because such actions only tend to postpone the forward march towards establishing a just society.

The Office of the Political Counselor further appeals to those in the private sector, who are not covered by this directive, to put into place such relevant structures that will enhance workers participation in the decisionmaking process in their work places, for without such structures the worker feels alienated from the work process and the attainment of set production targets becomes impossible.

LIBERIA

Colonel Flanzamaton Reportedly Arrested

AB041112 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia, April 4 (AFP) — The man who allegedly mounted an assassination attempt on Liberian head of state Samuel Doe early last Monday, Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, has been arrested, state radio reported here today, without saying where.

Mr Doe said Monday that he had escaped an attempt on his life by Col Flanzamaton, the deputy commander of the State House Battalion, who fired at his car with a .50 calibre machine gun while the head of state was driving into the gates of State House. It is widely believed here that more arrests could follow.

Woodhouse Given 10-Year Sentence for Coup Plot

AB031653 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia, April 3 (AFP) — A former U.S. marine has been jailed for 10 years by a Liberian court for his involvement in a plot to kill head of state Samuel Doe. William H. Woodhouse, who appeared in court in a wheelchair due to injuries he suffered in a shootout with government troops during the coup attempt last November, pleaded guilty to charges of being a mercenary.

Liberian authorities last November announced the arrest of men involved in a plot to "destabilize the Liberian Government" by killing Mr Doe and other officials in an attempt to establish a Marxist government. The court was told that Mr Woodhouse was hired in the United States by a Liberian national, Elmer Glee Johnson, who is himself charged with treason. The two men then returned to Liberia to carry out their coup attempt.

In announcing his ruling yesterday, Judge Benedict Freeman said the court had no alternative but to convict Mr Woodhouse since he had pleaded guilty.

Following the verdict, Mr Woodhouse appealed to Mr Doe for mercy. "Both my legs are paralyzed, my health is poor, I am asking President Doe to have mercy on me," he told the court.

Since he came to power in April 1980, Mr Doe has been the target of six plots, the most recent an assassination attempt last Monday.

Colonel Moses Flanzamaton, deputy commander of the State House guard who fired on Mr Doe's car with a .50 calibre machine gun Monday, is still at large.

NIGERIA

PUNCH Says Civilian Rule Could Be Successful

AB031057 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 Apr 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The PUNCH does not endorse the call by some Nigerians that the military should stay in power indefinitely. While it supports the corrective nature of military regimes in the past till now, it believes that a call for perpetual military rule implies that the nation has not learned from her tragic past. Although the PUNCH appreciates the efforts of the present government, it cautions that the nation should not be carried away by euphoria. It explains that the failure of past politicians should not be interpretated to mean that civil rule cannot succeed in Nigeria.

Concluding, the PUNCH urges the present military administration to start making effective plans for the third republic while it continues its house-cleaning program.

New Envoy to Bulgaria Delivers Buhari Message

AB040107 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The Nigerian ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Philip Koroye, has presented his letters of credence to President Todor Zhivkov. At a ceremony in Sofia, Ambassador Koroye conveyed a goodwill message from the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, to the Government and people of Bulgaria. In the message, Gen Buhari called for the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

TOGO

Egyptian Envoy Meets With Eyadema, Comments

AB031735 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, held talks this morning at the presidential palace of the Republic with Mr Hasan Ahmad al-Laythi, the ambassador of Egypt to Togo, who brought a message from President Husni Mubarak. The message relates to the president's peace initiatives concerning the Palestinian and Middle East issues.

[Begin Al-Laythi recording] I had the honor of meeting his excellency the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and of giving him a message from President Mubarak. The message touches on the contacts made by President Mubarak during his 5-nation tour of Europe and the United States. These contacts related to the Palestinian and the Middle East questions. I was very pleased to meet Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. [end recording]

New Parliamentarians Elected to 57 of 77 Seats

AB032109 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Lome, April 3 (AFP) — The west African state of Togo today elected a new parliament, with 57 of the 77 seats going to newcomers after a poll in which almost 79 per cent of the 1.3 million registered voters turned out.

The poll marked the first occasion on which Togolese electors have been able to choose between several candidates in each constituency. In previous elections only a single candidate from the ruling Party of the Togolese People (RPT) [words indistinct].

The new parliament, which also contains 22 alternate members, will also be considerably younger than the previous one, with the average age of the new house apparently between 40 and 50.

France's Guy Penne Leaves for Ivory Coast

AB032020 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Mr Guy Penne, the adviser to President Francois Mitterrand on African and Malagasy affairs, left Lome this morning for the Ivory Coast after a 3-day visit to Togo. He was seen off at the airport by Mr Atchiou Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and by Mr Michel Chapelet, the ambassador of France to Togo.

ANGOLA

Armed Forces Destroy UNITA Base in Caluguembe

MB031608 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Another support base of the UNITA counterrevolutionary gangs was recently destroyed by the Angolan national security and defense forces in Huila Province during the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola attacks in the Caluguembe region. Six UNITA criminals were annihilated during the attack and large quantities of war equipment and a large amount of Portuguese currency were captured. Four persons who had been kidnapped by UNITA and who were being kept under armed guard by the counterrevolutionaries were rescued by Angolan armed forces fighters.

In Huila Province on 23 March, two other UNITA bandits were killed in a FAPLA attack on a command post mounted by the counterrevolutionaries in the (Salanhe) region.

In the regions of Luau and Munhango in Moxico Province, 63 criminals were annihilated by the national defense and security forces during attacks by the Angolan Army carried out at the end of March. Various pieces of war equipment and documents were seized by FAPLA soldiers.

KUP on UNITA Attack on Bie Province Garrison

MB040926 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Central and Southern Africa 0600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 4 Apr (KUP) — UNITA armed forces have attacked successfully the MPLA military garrison in Vouga-Cunhinga, northwest of Silva Porto, the provincial capital of Bie. UNITA guerrillas during the attack killed 10 People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers and 6 People's Defense Organization elements. Two FAPLA soldiers were captured and the other soldiers ran away.

The UNITA guerillas also seized 29 weapons of different calibers, 13 boxes of ammunition for AK-47's, [word indistinct] 79 82-mm and 83-mm mortar bombs, 17 very lights, and various military equipment. Three vehicles, 1 powder magazine, 1 P-19 radio, and all buildings at the enemy post were completely destroyed. The attack took place on 25 March and was announced by UNITA's chief of general staff on 31 March.

LESOTHO

Government, PAC Agree To Improve Relations

MB031933 Johannesburg Domestic Services in English 1900 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Official sources in Maseru say the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] and the Government of Lesotho have agreed to improve relations, which have been deteriorating over the past few years.

The announcement comes after a meeting between a PAC delegation and the Government of Lesotho in Maseru to discuss the death of six PAC members last month in a shooting incident.

The PAC delegation is understood to have disagreed with the statement that the six men were armed and that they had exchanged fire with the Lesotho security forces in a sensitive border area. However, they assured the Lesotho minister of foreign affairs, Mr Vincent Makhele, that the PAC would not use Lesotho as a base from which to attack South Africa.

BNP Youth League Statement on PAC Activities

MB031847 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] A spokesman for the ruling Basotho National Party [BNP] youth league has stated its concern about the acts of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] members in Lesotho. The spokesman pointed out that the youth league has noted the PAC's interference in the internal politics of the country and its subversive coordination with the opposition and enemies of this country.

The spokesman further pointed out that the youth league has expressed concern at the total disregard by PAC members of their conditional status as refugees and the strong ties existing between them and South African agents.

According to the spokesman, the youth league views with contempt the attacks orchestrated by PAC members, in coalition with the enemies of this country, against the Lesotho security forces.

On the basis of these acts, the youth league finds itself bound to make the following resolutions: that all PAC members in the country who do not respect the authority of the Lesotho Government be deported forthwith; that all political refugees and expatriates who do not respect the authority of the government of the BNP be deported forthwith.

The youth league, in its resolutions, reiterated its unrelenting support for the Lesotho security forces, and duly commended the security forces for their successful and selfless protection of the Basotho against the enemies of the country.

The youth league further appeals to the nation and the government to continue to give their support and assistance in whatever form to the country's security forces.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Hungary, Senegal on Anniversaries

MB040830 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] President Samora Machel sent messages to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP], and to Senegal's President Abou Diouf on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of the two countries today.

In the name of the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and himself, Marshal Samora Machel salutes the historic day, 4 April 1985, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. The glorious 4 April, which marks the victory of the revolution for national liberation against German fascism and imperialism in Hungary, is today commemmorated with great pride and emotion by all the world's peace-loving peoples, says the Mozambican head of state in his message. The message says the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique warmly hail the 40th anniversary of that victory and the great successes and accomplishments of the brotherly Hungarian people, who, under the leadership of Comrade President Janos Kadar and the MSZMP, have implemented the new ideals of the socialist republic for which Hungarian patriots died.

In the message to President Abou Diouf, Marshal Samora Machel presents warmest congratulations in the name of the Mozambican people and of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Senegalese people and government. The Mozambican head of state expressed the will of Mozambique to deepen its friendship and cooperation with Senegalese Government so that both countries could fight for world peace and the social well-being of their peoples.

Machel Receives Messages From Portugal, SDAR

MB031156 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] President Samora Machel received in Mpauto yesterday special messages from Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes and SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz. Colonel Melo Antunes, a member of the Portuguese State Council, and Mokhtar Brahim, the SDAR ambassaodr to Maputo, delivered the messages.

NAMIBIA

SWANU Leader Denies SWAPO 'Consciously' Excluded

MB041043 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The president of the South-West African National Union [SWANU], Mr Moses Katjioungua, has rejected allegations that SWAPO is consciously being excluded from the planned interim government in South-West Africa. He was reacting to allegations to this effect made by the British opposition Labor Party spokesman on southern Africa, Mr Donald Anderson. Mr Katjioungua also reacted to the report by the three British MP's who visited South-West Africa in February. The report claims that the Multiparty Conference enjoys little support and that SWAPO represents two-thirds of the population in the territory. He said this was completely contrary to what the three had told him while in South-West Africa. He said it was ironic that the British delegation had taken the trouble to listen to the points of view of the leaders of the conference, but that no mention of this had been made in the report.

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Says Cubans Eager To Pull Out of Angola

MB031917 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Our Lisbon correspondent reports that the Cuban Government seems to be seeking an urgent withdrawal of its troops from Angola because of the demoralizing effect the Angolan bush war is having on the Cuban people.

The report follows a meeting in Moscow, during which top-level delegations from Angola, Cuba, and the Soviet Union discussed the deteriorating security position in Angola. The Soviets are reported to be finding the war effort in Angola a strain and to be puzzled by the lack of progress by government forces.

Our correspondent says the Soviet Union is particularly concerned about the spread of UNITA's operations to the north of Angola. At the moment, about 75 percent of the country is considered to be unsafe. Any place further than 30 km from the capital, Luanda, is regarded to be in the war zone.

The Cuban and MPLA forces are said to number around 80,000, in contrast to the UNITA movement's 25,000 men. Our correspondent says one of the major reasons for the lack of success by government forces seems to be that the Cubans are refusing to enter into battle against UNITA because of the large number of men lost during the 10-year war.

Squatter Pact Seen as Government 'Breakthrough'

MB040632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0620 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Cape Town, April 4, SAPA — The first squatter leader in the Crossroads complex yesterday accepted a new government deal to move to its new site-and-service scheme at Kayelitsha, in return for temporary rights for his followers to live there for 18 months and seek work in the Cape.

In terms of a written agreement signed yesterday at the offices of Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, chief commissioner for cooperation and development in the Western Cape, the government has further undertaken to "review the whole situation" regarding their legal status in 18 months. Mr Bezuidenhoud declined to comment on whether this meant the squatters would receive permanent rights after this period, and their eventual position still remains unclear.

However, Mr Bezuidenhoud later said the government had also given him the undertaking that no squatters would be deported to the homelands — either now or after the 18-month period had expired. This is a major reversal of National Party policy of several years standing.

The agreement signed yesterday by Mr Sisa Nyandeni, leader of a section of the Nyanga extension squatter camp, and his committee, follows negotiations between Mr Bezuidenhoud and various squatter groups over the past few weeks.

In terms of the document, the government has also undertaken to help squatters find work. However, stamps legalising their position will be placed in identity documents only when squatters arrive at "Site C," the new Kayelitsha site-and-service scheme.

The government will help squatters to dismantle structures and transport them and their goods to the site. In return, Mr Nyandeni and his committee accepted that the group would move on a date to be determined by Mr Bezuidenhoud, and that squatters would be able to move on this day only.

The deal is seen as a breakthrough for government planners. Until now, all leaders of "illegal" groups have refused to move to Kayelitsha before being granted permanent rights.

It is understood that several leaders of other minor groups in the Crossroads complex may also accept the deal. However, the two largest and most powerful groups outside Old Crossrods itself, Nyanga Bush and Cathedral, are still refusing to consider moving to Kayelitsha before being given guaranteed permanent rights.

Mr Bezuidenhoud yesterday presented the removal deal as part of the government's new urban-renewal programme. Further clarifying new plans for squatters, he said the intention was to persuade all satellite groups in the Crossroads complex to move to Kayelitsha to make room for the upgrading of Old Crossroads itself. It was intended that "illegals" in Old Crossroads should also move to Kayelitsha.

At a conference after the signing of the agreement, Mr Bezuidenhoud said the government "had to honor the statement of Dr Koornhof of April 5, 1979, to upgrade Crossroads and establish phase 2 of the New Crossroads scheme." It was "nothing but right" that legal people in Old Crossroads should be offered first priority in remaining in the upgraded Crossroads and K.T.C. areas.

The authorities would have to take steps to ensure that the areas vacated by squatters moving to Kayelitsha remained clear, but he declined to say what these would be.

The "biggest reality" the authorities were faced with was to give people the chance to obtain work, whether they were legal or illegal. Mr Bezuidenhoud indicated squatters would be able to continue living together as groups at the Kayelitsha site. He added it would be a "sad day" if organizations opposed to the government tried to "keep these people from moving to a place of their own choice."

Spokesmen for the Nyanga Bush and Cathedral committees, meanwhile, have claimed that the Western Cape Development Board [WCDB] has stepped up pass arrests of members of the communities in the industrial areas, in an attempt to force them to accept the deal. A spokesman for the Nyanga Bush committee recently claimed that more than 300 members of the group had been arrested in recent weeks.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, the WCDB's liason officer, has denied the allegation. He said the board was maintaining the "same tempo of law enforcement" as in the past and no more intensive action was being undertaken.

Mr Bezuidenhoud said he hoped to continue talks with 10 other squatter committees at the weekend.

10,000 To Move

MB041029 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Good progress is being made with preparations to move about 10,000 people from the Crossroads squatter camp in the Cape Peninsula to Kayelitsha. The chief commissioner of cooperation and development in the western Cape, Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, said in Cape Town that people have agreed to move voluntarily. The squatters consist of two groups, one of which is under the leadership of Mr Archibald Nyandeni.

Construction workers are at present laying gravel and tarred roads and erecting toilets. Work has also begun on two schools, a clinic, and a community hall. Concrete or brick slabs of 10 square meters are being laid on each site as a base for the squatters' tents. The government has undertaken to help them move.

SACC, Black Sash Leaders Address Protest Meeting

MB040556 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 2022 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Johannesbrug, April 3, SAPA - South Africa was entering a state of civil war, the general-secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, told a meeting of protest against the March 21 Uitenhage shootings, in Johannesburg tonight.

Dr Naude told the meeting, attended by about 500 people, that South Africa was showing clear signs of entering a state of civil war that could "only end in chaos and anarchy." The meeting was called by the SACC, the Black Sash, the End Conscription Campaign, and the Johannesburg Democrratic Action Committee.

Dr Naude said: "It is only when the police arrive that the violence begins." The constant presence of the SADF in the townships and the government's clampdown on the dissemination of information was an indication of a country in a state of civil war, he said. The banning of public meetings and the rejection of the local government in townships was further evidence of civil war.

The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Sheena Duncan, spoke of "The total disorderliness in black communities." She said: "Most whites don't know what is going on in the townships, of the abuse of power, and the corruption of the local authorities."

Mrs Duncan referred to affidavits from Black Sash workers and Eastern Cape township residents signed before the March 21 shootings. "A picture of random action by the police began to emerge," she said.

According to the affidavits, children were being kept in prison and not released into their parents' custody, she said. It was claimed that people with bullet wounds from unrest shunned the hospitals as staff were forced to hand the wounded over to the police after they had been treated, Mr Duncan added.

Mrs Duncan accused the press of following police accounts of the unrest, rather than doing investigative reporting. "All of us have failed to provide a network of supportive community," she said. "Uitenhage was inevitable. The police act as if there are no restraints," she added.

Businessman Says U.S. Blacks Misjudge Disinvestment

MB031547 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] A black business leader in South Africa says the majority of black Americans are not aware of the implications disinvestment would have for black South Africans. The president of the South African Federated Black Chambers of Commerce, Dr Sam Motsuanyane, said in Pretoria that it was essential for Americans to look at alternative ways to dismantle apartheid.

Dr Motsuanyane, who recently visited the United States, said apartheid could not be dismantled by endangering employment. Dr Motsuanyane suggested that American companies operating in South Africa should consider integrating their companies by making shares available to South African blacks, and even allowing them to serve on their boards. In this way, business would not be conducted as it is now, in parallel streams of black on the one side and white on the other.

Johannesburg Praises U.S. President's Policy

MB031601 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Station commentary: "The U.S. Government and South Africa"]

[Text] At a time when violence and unrest is being fomented by radical elements in South Africa, among other things to create the impression overseas that the country is on the verge of anarchy and chaos, an injection of realism and perspective from American President Ronald Reagan is both timely and welcome.

In an interview published in the *WASHINGTON POST* this week, Mr Reagan exhibited a fine grasp of the complexities of the South African situation. Referring to factionalism in the country, he said it was not simply a question of two groups — the government and organizations opposed to it. There were elements in South Africa, he said, that saw violence as the answer, and they were violent not only towards the government, but also towards their own people.

It is obvious that President Reagan and officials of his administration are not taken in by the extravagant rhetoric of the anti-South Africa campaigners in the United States. It is from his well-informed position on what is going on in South Africa today that he was able to say in the interview that his administration would continue to support the South African Government in its process of reform.

President Reagan said there was evidence of progress being made along this course, and added: We think that what we are doing is the best, has the best effect, the most effect, of anything that we can do. Just walking away would leave us with no ability to influence them. His views expressed in the interview reflect exactly the basic elements of his administration's policy of constructive engagement, not only with South Africa, but with southern Africa as a whole. Just prior to his reelection at the end of last year, Mr Reagan said: We are working in constructive engagement with all the countries of the region to create conditions which will reduce violence and allow all the nations of the region to concentrate their energies and resources on economic development and social betterment.

This applies as much to all the other countries of the subcontinent as it does to South Africa. While violence is allowed to persist, whether internally or cross border, there can be no question of economic development or social betterment. It is obvious, therefore, that those who advocate violence as the answer to solving problems have no interest whatsoever in the economic development and social betterment of their people.

Kannemeyer Inquiry Commission Continues Hearings

'Eliminate' Bomb Throwers

MB031102 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1046 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Uitenhage, April 3, SAPA — Police headquarters issued instructions two days before the Uitenhage shootings that people who threw petrol bombs during unrest should be 'eliminated,' the Kannemeyer commission of inquiry heard in Uitenhage today.

The orders also said that police should not hesitate to use R1 rifles when their lives were in danger, or when there was a risk to property or the lives of the public, Colonel Adolf Charlton van Rooyen, the chief of the SAP's riot squads said.

He told the commission the instructions had been contained in a telex from a General de Wit, senior deputy commissioner of police, sent to all police divisional commissioners on March 19. The telex said all armoured vehicle caspirs should be issued with R1 rifles and sufficient ammunition in cases when petrol bombs were used against the SAP. In such cases, police should "under all circumstances" try to eliminate the people who threw the petrol bombs.

The telex followed two requests by police headquarters in Port Elizabeth for permission to use buckshot or handguns in dealing with unrest as the conventional method of teargas and rubber bullets had proved ineffective amidst escalating violence.

Colonel van Rooyen told the commission that permission had been given for buckshot to be used under strict control and on select targets for a 14-day period. At the end of this period, in February, permission was again granted for another 14 days.

Colonel van Rooyen told the commission today of the methods used by police in dealing with crowds. He said methods depended largely on circumstances but the police operated on the principle of the use of minimum force. Greater force was used as it became necessary to control the situation. Colonel van Rooyen said police would first try to use quirts or rubber batons, followed by tearsmoke, rubber bullets, shotguns with birdshot. Sharp point ammunition from 9mm pistols or R1 rifles on a single shot setting would be used in extreme circumstances.

He said the effectiveness of teargas and birdshot was limited and techniques had been developed by rioters to avoid their effects. He agreed with earlier evidence that people had been arrested and found to be wearing inner tubes under their clothing.

Earlier today, Sergeant Gerhard Stunker, one of the policeman at the scene of the shootings, was cross-examined by Mr Wim Trengove, about a statement Sergeant Stunker made after the shooting.

Sergeant Stunker said he had not mentioned shooting at the leader of the crowd in his statement although in his evidence before the commission he had said the leader was one of the first people he had shot at.

Mr Trengove: Yet you make a great issue in your statement about shooting another man?

Sergeant Stunker said he had fired two shots in quick succession. One of these was at the leader and the other man and the second shot at the leader.

Mr Trengove suggested that the sergeant's evidence about the shooting of the leader was "manufactured" because if it were true he would have said so in his statement.

Sergeant Stunker: No, he was part of the group.

Questioned by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer, Sergeant Stunker said he did not agree that his statement gave a clear indication of the sequence of events leading up to the shooting.

"I would not say it was all mixed up but it happened very quickly. All the events happened almost simultaneously."

Testimony Collaboration Denied

MB041017 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0902 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Uitenhage, April 4, SAPA — A police witness before the Kannemeyer commission of inquiry today denied he and another policeman had discussed the Uitenhage shootings before making statements.

Mr Halton Cheadle, an instructing attorney appearing for the families of the victims, said there were 50 similarities in the statements of the witness, who may not be named, and that of Sergeant Gerhard Stunker, a previous witness.

Mr Cheadle said the similarities related to the sequence of events immediately prior to the shootings that left 19 people dead and he would submit that both witnesses had diverted from their statements in their evidence before the commission.

The witness said the statements had been made in different offices on the same day. "I made my statement alone and so did Sergeant Stunker. There was no time to discuss the statement."

Questioned further on the similarity of the wording and of the sequence of events in the statement, the witness said "Everybody has his own observation."

"What I saw Sergeant Stunker might have also have seen." Mr Cheadle asked whether the witness stood by his statement, in which he said the order to fire was preceeded by a warning shot, stones being thrown by the crowd and — earlier — by a Colored woman, and the producing by the leader of the crowd of a bottle that appeared to be a petrol bomb.

"In such chaotic circumstances you can't say whether things happened in a set sequence. When the stones began to fall, the order to fire was given."

Asked if the warning shot and the order to fire had been very close, the witness said there had been a pause between the two events. "There was the warning shot — and there was no reaction to that — and the the stones were thrown and the we got the order to fire."

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Donald Kannemeyer, has ordered that the witness not be identified and has cleared the court of all but commission officials and members of the media during his evidence.

Ciskei Foreign Minister on Free Enterprise

MB031818 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Police in Ciskei have confirmed the detention of 12 more people. The police liaison officer, Major Fikile Gatsha, said they were detained last week under Section 26 of the National Security Act. Maj Gatsha earlier confirmed the detention of 12 others.

The Ciskeian minister of foreign affairs, Mr B.N. Pitje, says the Ciskei has noted the ruination brought about in countries by communist aid. This is why the Ciskeian people have dedicated themselves to the development of their country along the democratic principles of free enterprise.

Officially opening the Ciskei pavillion at the Rand show at Crown Mines, Mr Pitje said Ciskei was a healthy, well-balanced country which exercised free enterprise.

ZIMBABWE

Diplomatic Relations Established With Thailand

MB040846 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Zimbabwe and Thailand have established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. A Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement says the relations, which come into effect immediately, culminate from the two countries' desire to foster their friendship and cooperation on the basis of equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and respect for their independence and national intergrity.

People Urged To Report Harassment to Police

MB040750 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The ZANU-PF secretary for administration, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, has appealed to all victims of political harassment and violence to report to the police immediately. Comrade Nyagumbo, who is also the minister of state for political affairs, provincial development, and coordination, told ZIANA yesterday that no one should be forced to join ZANU-PF or attend party meetings or rallies. He said it is not party policy that school children should be forced to attend night party functions. Parents or legal guardians responsible for those children who are being forced to attend such meetings should report the matter to the police.